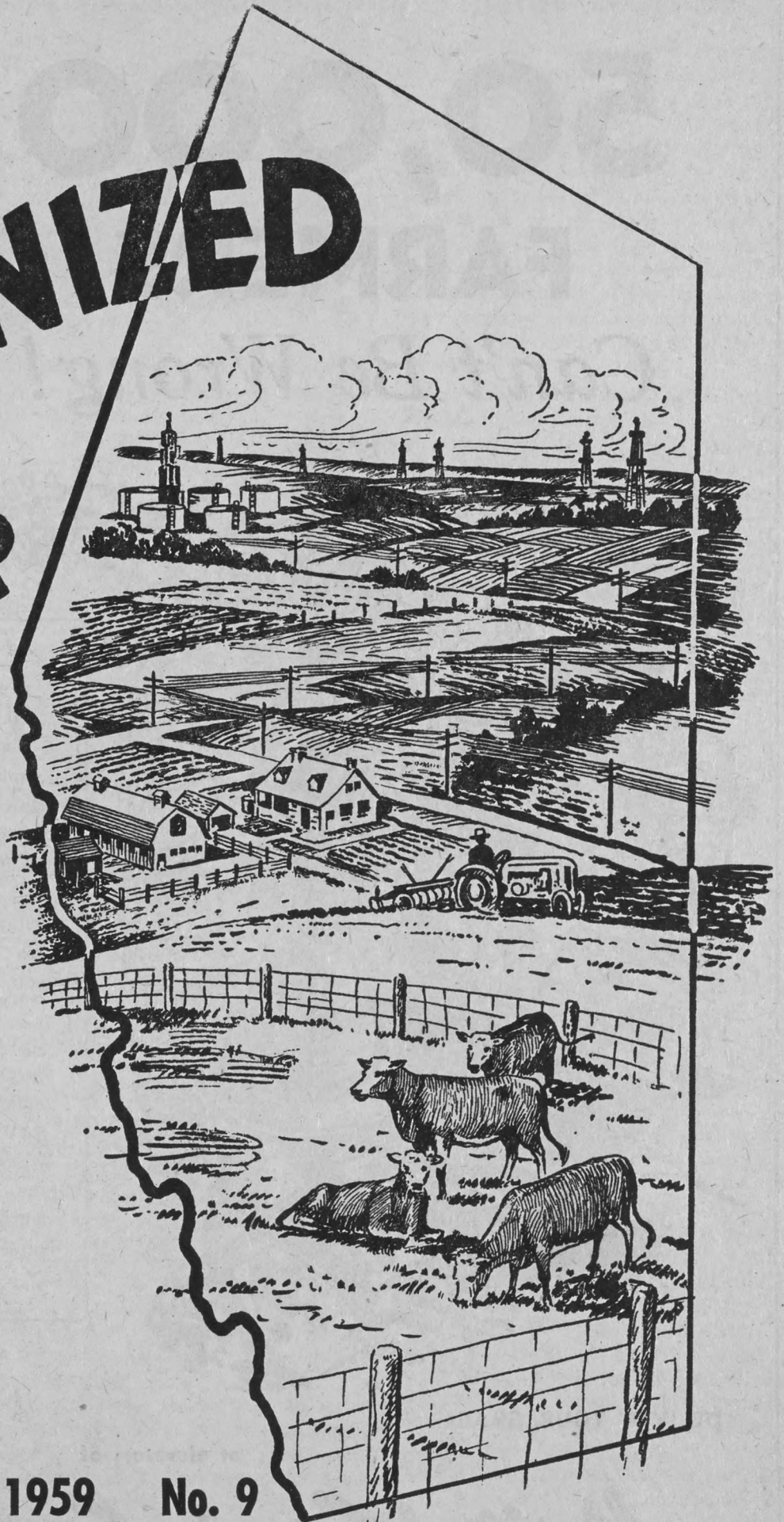


G-35

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

CONTENTS

N.A.T.O.	Page 3
by Ed Nelson	
MARKETING BOARDS	11
WHERE FARMERS	
CAN BORROW	12
by David Suderman	
VERTICAL INTEGRATION	
IN MERCHANDISING	13
by Eric Hopkins	
C.F.A. BOARD	15
by Ed Nelson	
JR. REPORT	16
I.F.U.C. BOARD	18
by Geo. Doupe	
ARE YOU LISTENING TO	20
CO-OPERATOR MOVES	
WEST	24
by Ed Nelson	



Vol. XVIII September, 1959 No. 9

GENERAL SCIENCES

BARD
S
1
F23349
v.18:
no.6-9
1959

50,000 FARMERS *Can't Be Wrong!*



Farmers set up co-operative enterprises to provide themselves with needed services—and to ensure savings in the cost of conducting their business. In the case of United Grain Growers Ltd., Western Canada's pioneer farm co-operative, over 50,000 farmers are united in the ownership and control of a vast grain handling organization serving members and their fellow farmers at nearly 800 prairie elevator points.

As another harvest season is at hand, farmers should remember the U.G.G. was built to provide them with SERVICE and SAVINGS! The more they use the facilities which are owned and operated by farmers, the stronger they build an organization which is pledged to work in the farmers' interests!

Again This Season . . .

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN

BUY YOUR FARM SUPPLIES

at elevators of

United Grain Growers Ltd.

"SERVING AGRICULTURE SINCE 1906"

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

Members 50c a year

Non members ... \$1.00 a year

Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa.
FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Vol. XVIII September, 1959 No. 9

President's Report

This is the time of year when most farmers in Alberta are either praying for rain to keep their crops growing, or praying for no rain so they can get their hay up in good shape. Truly, farming is a complex business.

The board members, able to leave their farming operations, attended the Interprovincial Joint Board meeting in Guelph, July 14 to 16. While it is not possible to cover too large a field in farm policy matters in three days, I did feel that the discussions were better than usual. As usual, the greatest benefit is derived from the association and exchange of thinking between the Provinces. Certainly the Ontario people were wonderful hosts and it is my hope that Alberta will be able to reciprocate properly next year.

I hope that our members will note a new feature in the Organized Farmer this month. The study of monetary policies, and its relation to a nation's economy, is a fascinating study but one that is not readily understood by most of us. Whether it is possible to make such a study in a form that will lend itself to better understanding of the subject remains to be seen. It is my hope that sufficient interest will be shown by our members, either by the way of questions or comments, so that we may be able to formulate a genuine resolution on monetary policy for the next annual convention to deal with.

For the present, an independent committee, head by Mr. Geo. Bevington, and open to any person interested in this subject is prepared to meet and study various aspects of this problem. Any results of these studies will be published in the O.F. on a special page provided for this purpose. Mr. McCorkle is acting as recording secretary and will prepare

NATO 10th Anniversary Atlantic Congress

by ED. C. NELSON

(Continued)

(In the August issue I reported to you on my trip to London and we printed some other reports and speeches that were given at this Atlantic Congress. As space did not permit us to print all the material I had on this Congress, we are continuing it in this issue, with some of the remaining speeches and papers given by different delegates attending the London meeting.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D.C. (son of a slave):

"... we may be able to pursue a course of action which will not only lead to victory but which will lift our democratic life to a higher level of functioning than we have ever known before, and give us a radiant power over the lives and affectations of men around this world, such as we have not had in five hundred years.

"Now if this is going to happen to us, I think we need to do two things that are somewhat uncongenial to us. We have to go back and make a re-estimate of our enemy, and we have got to acquire some humility in the appraisal of ourselves. Up to this time we have been looking at the military side of our enemy, his totalitarian organization and his aggressive subversion, and we have been filled with disgust and fear, and we have been facing him primarily with military organization, cohesive and powerful economic organization. We have rather paid little or no attention to the central focus of what he is about in this world. Now we have got to look at that central focus, and if we are wise I think we will not allow our emotions of revulsion to prevent us from appraising him on the level represented by his highest and most intelligent and pure-hearted devotee. It is a great mistake to appraise any movement like the movement represented by the Soviet Union

the material for publication. This program is of an exploratory nature and all sides of the question will be given prominence so that the members can study it for themselves.

The article for publication this month has been provided by Mr. Milton F. Bauer of the University of Alberta, who has taken part in one committee meeting. Other articles in this vein will be published from time to time. Certainly it is important that our members should have a better understanding of how the Nation's currency policies affect us. It is my hope that this program will help to do just that.

and the Chinese people by continually listing their faults. God has never yet been able to choose a faultless movement for the projection of his powerful proxies. One pure-hearted man at the head of a thousand men, fifty per cent of whom are full of faults, is able by the inspiration of his purity of heart, his moral power, to keep them in cohesive union, to bring to their assistance forces that are primarily selfish in character, and to bring about a change in human affairs that could not be calculated beforehand.

"We must try to take a look at the Soviet Union through the eyes of their purest, most devoted and honourable men. When you do that you will see that at the central part of the Communist movement there is a simple and great faith. It is a faith that, with the scientific and technical intelligence which we have at our disposal in the modern world, if we put it in the hands of the right men, the struggle for existence in this world would be overcome in a worldwide way and that poverty, squalor, ignorance, disease and early death could be conquered and the foundation laid for a great society in which culture would be available to all human beings.

"These men believe this with a passion that is not exceeded by any movement in the world except early Christianity. They are responding to it every day and every hour with an enthusiasm which is nothing short of remarkable. On the ground of Russia and the Chinese soil they are making achievements of one kind or another which have astonished us, and they are preaching it now around the world with an evangelistic enthusiasm that is immense. This message that they have is very fittingly addressed, though I think they have fittingly addressed it to the under-developed peoples of whom there are one billion, two hundred million, all of whom have a scale of living which is under a hundred dollars per capita per year, all of whom are living in a primarily agricultural civilization, and a very poor type of agriculture at that, all of whom are living in countries in which there is very little industry to supplement agriculture, all of whom are impoverished in the field of scientific and technical intelligence, and to most of whom it makes no difference how much money you would give them, they would have no governmental personnel prepared to make a wise and well-co-ordinated use of scientific and technical plans and projections.

"The Soviet Union are saying to these people, 'Here we come to you from

among those who, like yourself, have suffered. We have come not to make you strong and powerful so that you could dominate, exploit and humiliate your fellows, we have come to show you how to treble and quadruple your agricultural production, to supplement your agriculture with the industries which we will show you how to establish, to lend you scientific and technical personnel to sit down and talk with you about plans for the further development of your country, to lend you money at rates so low that you will see in an unequivocally clear manner that we are not trying to make a profit on you and we are prepared to devote ourselves to this task for months and years solely because we believe that there is in you the power to conquer the struggle for existence in your country, and we want to have the joy of seeing you do that."

"If we do not see that in them we shall have no power to deal with them because it is there. It is there. In pursuit of that purpose they are prepared to enter into a pure-hearted relationship with the people of Asia and Africa. Now, what do I mean by that? In spite of the fact that they do not have any metaphysics akin to our religion they have something that is very important, they have radical, universal ethics in their relationship to the black and brown and yellow peoples of the world. They have said in their literature — do not misunderstand this — "We take our position quite contrary to the Second International. We are not out to organize the white working people of the world. We are out to organize the working people of the world, and we say it to all of our workers everywhere, in Africa, in Asia and in the homelands of the colonial powers. Make solidarity with workers. Pay no attention to their national origin. We want to unite the workers of the world for a great society in which the struggle for existence is conquered, and all are led to a new freedom on the basis of that conquest.'"

"Now they stand on a territory that constitutes one-fourth of the landed areas of this world. They have one-third of the population of this world, and they have now established themselves in a place where they know that we no longer have the military power to dislodge them. 800,000,000 of these 1,000,000,000 (1 billion 200 million) people that are underdeveloped are on the border of the Soviet Union, and of China, so close that they have to cross no water to reach them. They can also touch their hands any time of day and they can speak to them without a long distance telephone.

"But all these 800 million people, black and brown and yellow Asiatics who

in times past have suffered at the hands of the peoples whom we represent, and who have some fear of us. They look at what the Soviet Union and the Chinese people have done by their faith with admiration and they are proud to believe that if they could have the right kind of relationship with any group of people in this world they themselves could do that.

"We are up against an immense antagonist. How many of these people does he have to win? Why, if he won India alone he would all but tip the scales of the majority population of the human race and, in a few months after that might turn the tables on us and put us in the minority world. We are up against a great antagonist with a great passion, with an immense achievement as a result of that passion, and with a profound faith that he is getting ready to turn the corner which leads to our graveyard. No, which leads to the graveyard and to the grave which we are digging for ourselves. He believes that.

"Now let us take a look at ourselves. I said the next thing we have got to do is to acquire some humility in the appraisal of ourselves. We are going to enter this contest with a great handicap. We speak of ourselves in a highly complimentary fashion as the free peoples of the world. Indeed we are, and the one who is speaking knows how true that is, for in our domestic institutions we are the freest and most flexibly organized people in the world. We are most sensitive to the will of the people, and we have developed parliamentary institutions which are precious to the whole of the human race and which we rightly want to preserve. But it takes a great man like Toynbee to tell us that in the relationship with the people of Asia and Africa this is not so of us, that for 500 years we have been aggressors against them, we have attacked and conquered nearly all of them, we have exploited their natural resources in a manner which they consider to have been unjust, and we have often segregated and humiliated them on the land of their fathers and in the presence of the graves of their mothers. They remember these things, and in this hour when they are called upon to choose between us and the Soviet Union there is in their hearts a fear of us which they cannot easily eradicate.

"In the second place we are still wounded, we are divided in our minds today by moral habits which have descended from the colonial system which we have not yet been able to overcome. We present an equivocal picture in what we are doing now. The under-developed peoples of the world have only to look at Africa to see how divided our minds

are. On the one hand we see the noble British one by one freeing their people from the colonial yoke, freeing them deliberately, supporting them in their freedom, and inviting them in their freedom to come back to your mother country which is now for you no longer an empire but a commonwealth. Every now and then we see the noble French rise with a passionate gesture and say to their peoples, "Are we holding you? Then be free," and then under their breath they say in prayer, "But do come back. We want you to be with us." The other day we saw a declaration from the Belgians saying, "This pathway of freedom is what we intend to pursue. Our plans are in the making and will be ready." But you look at Africa, it is magnificent to see that some 70 millions of the peoples have been freed under these circumstances by members of this organization. But there are 110 millions of Africans who are neither free nor under mandate, still dominated politically, still having their natural resources exploited, not for their good but for the good of those who exploit. We see on the shores of Africa instances of the most deliberate and cruel segregation and discrimination of the inhabitants of the country on the land of their fathers and in the presence of the graves of their mothers. Nobody can look at Africa without knowing that we are divided in our minds and that we have not yet been able to summon either the political power or the moral power to overcome that division. Though the God of our fathers has vetoed the colonial system and closed the open gates of the world against it, we are still reluctant to turn it loose, and we may yet shame ourselves by admitting one more venture to reopen those gates.

"- - - there is no central organization in existence of our making which plans to use and to co-ordinate all the economic powers that we have for this purpose and to see to it that they work. I tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are going into the fight of a determinative lifetime and we are not prepared. We are not prepared. We are not morally prepared. We are not purely prepared in our hearts in their orientation towards the thing that we want to do for these people. We are not committing ourselves to any long-range purpose when we know that it may take years and years to develop the economies of these people. We have no great central organization for talking with them, for listening to their ideas or exchanging ideas with them for approach in co-operation with them for applying a fit measure to them.

"Now, if the Chairman will bear with me for a minute, I will say swiftly what

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,
A. B. Wood, Dewberry,
Henry Young, Millet.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
Red Deer.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
R.R. 4, Red Deer.

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk,
R.R. 4, Edmonton.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President — Alex McCalla, Edmonton

1st Vice-Pres. — George Doupe, Oyen

2nd Vice-Pres. — Mrs. Delores Gardner, Reno

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

District

F.U.A.

1. Uri Powell, Sexsmith
2. H. Hibbard, Nampa
3. Tom Foster, Dapp
4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam
5. Oscar Hittinger, Morinville
6. Ted Chudyk, Vegreville
7. Ralph Wilson, Vermilion
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe
10. L. Hilton, Strathmore
11. James A. Cameron, Youngstown
12. George Loree, Parkland
13. Anders H. Anderson, Box 327, Med. Hat
14. Dean C. Lien, Warner

F.W.U.A.

- Mrs. M. Robertson, Clairmont
Mrs. E. Fewang, High Prairie
Mrs. Helen James, R.R.1, Manola
Miss. Hannah Anderson, Sugden
Mrs. Gaston Jouan, Tomahawk
Mrs. L. Carleton, Bon Accord
Mrs. Paul Belik, Box 61, Edgerton
Mrs. Florence Hallum, Sedgewick
Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Clive
Mrs. R. R. Banta, Crossfield
Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale
Mrs. F. H. House, Arrowwood
Mrs. Phil Duby, Rainer
Mrs. M. Roberts, Owendale

JUNIOR F.U.A.

- Don Johnson, La Glace
Ernie Luka, Hines Creek
Stanley Chileen, Picardville
Morris Lozeau, St. Lina
George McMillan, Picardville
Mrs. Gwen Smeltzer,
Sherwood Park
Eugene Elm, Hardisty
Warren Henderson, Forestburg
Alvin Gaetz, Bluffton
Ethel Jasman, Three Hills
Earle Robinson, Morrin
Wendel Lind, Nanton
Gerald Schuler, Hilda
Larry Lang, Cardston

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

I think we have got to do. The first thing we have got to do is not economic, it is religious. The first step that we must take is to put the colonial system behind us in our minds and renew our allegiance to the Christian world-view, regarding the nature of human nature and the possibilities of human nature and the possibilities of free human society in this world, based on these considerations. The British know what I mean; you great Frenchmen, who pioneered the illumination, know what I mean; you great Germans, who have meditated upon Socialism long before the idea was born among the Russians, you know what I mean. I mean the thing that Abraham Lincoln meant when he said "Government of the people for the people and by the people dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, all men." And he said, "I have never had a political idea in my life that was not based upon this great proposition, and when I read that proposition I not only see the slaves set free but I see the last tyranny lifted from the back of the last man."

"The world is in front of our eyes, with just a few hours away from the children of any people on earth. Our missionaries and our scientists tell us that every child in this world who is normal shares with us the essential dignity and higher possibilities of human

life; they are immeasurable. Now look this world, in the face. We are either going to dedicate ourselves to serve that world, on the conviction that all men are created equal, or else we are going to turn our faces away and morally die and deserve to die because, having seen the God that we have seen and turned our faces away, it were better that we have not been born."

Speech by M. SPAAK

"We must not be deterred by false modesty. In the long run, the only way to parry the communist threat is by convincing people that we represent a better way of life, which will of course supply the material needs to which they are entitled, but will also satisfy their highest aspirations. In this connection, I should like to use the few remaining minutes in drawing the attention of my audience to the very clear statement of our spiritual aspirations and our principal aims made by one of the sub-committees of this Congress, in the following terms:—"Respect for human dignity is the inalienable basis of civilization. It is the purpose of the political and economic society to create conditions enabling every human being freely to fulfill his destiny."

"That dignity is guaranteed, firstly, by the recognition of objective spiritual values which cannot be modified by any human agency but the expression of a

natural or transcendental law governing communities and individual alike.

"The Atlantic Community recognizes that political and economic society is based indissolubly on the dual principle of individual liberty and the common good. It deplores individual egotism as much as any form of totalitarianism. It is, moreover, open to all political and economic regimes which respect its basic principles.

"The safeguards of both the rights and actions of individuals and peoples must be constitutionally expressed. The Law is the essential instrument through which the principles of civilization are put into practice.

"The respect due to every human being implies the duty to bring material and spiritual wealth progressively within the reach of all at both national and international level.

"Peace and unity between all men with justice and freedom are the highest expression of the application of those principles which the Community seeks to promote."

"In the final analysis, this is the purpose of the Alliance and the reason for its existence. These are the values it means to defend and hopes to see triumph.

"In this lies its justification."

"Gentlemen, we were very glad, a little while ago, when Mr. MacMillan

and President Eisenhower met and published a communique which was sensational, in which they declared that the future of the Western World resides no longer in independence but in interdependence. It was a sensational communique, but it went practically unnoticed because people do not believe in it, and it must be admitted that Governments do not always do all that is necessary to make the people believe in it.

"If we really believe that the future of the Western World resides in interdependence, we really have a great deal to do and to attempt, and with far more daring than hitherto, mainly in the spiritual and moral, but also in the political and economic fields. All our efforts in the scientific, and even in the military fields, express this determination, but they are absurdly ill-adjusted to the task."

"Between areas of the world looms a gulf . . . between the less industrialized and the more industrialized regions. That gulf between wealth and poverty will, if unattended, widen and not narrow. We must attend to the urgent business of narrowing that gulf."

"There is no need to be discouraged by our problems — despite their enormity. Mankind today has tools never before available to do this job."

"We must understand — as the new nations already understand — that disease and squalor and illiteracy and early death are not man's hereditary lot."

"No one nation can do it alone. This task must be a co-operative effort done on a global scale, in which all men have the hope of moving forward and seeing the tangible evidences of movement."

"I say to this Congress this morning — let us make ready for this great future. Let us be done with lugubrious words of maturity, of satiety, of senility. Let's ring in hope and good cheer."

"Let us bury our differences. Relatively, they are small. Let us forget our misunderstandings and go forward in a common understanding to economic progress and peace."

Address by Hon. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, Hon. Chair. of U.S. Delegation

"The North Atlantic Treaty, conceived in an atmosphere of apprehension is the most startling novelty, of the first half of this century. In one of most highly revolutionary periods of history, which has witnessed the rise of new seats of authority and the greatest migration of the centers of power within the span of modern history, the North Atlantic Community has been formally conceived and formally established. That the North American part of the new world is irrevocably committed to the preservation of the civilization of

which it is an integral part is, I suggest, the most important of the international developments since the turn of the century. Had this commitment existed in 1914 or in 1939, it is doubtful that we would have been dragged through the frightful experiences — the loss of millions of young lives — the complete disruption of social, political, and economic life, which followed in their wake."

COMMANDER NORSTAD, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe

"Peace and freedom must be supported on a stronger foundation than mere hope — security cannot be achieved by just wishing."

"I am always impressed by the emphasis which the language of the Atlantic Treaty places on the broad objectives of peace, freedom and well-being. Our hopes and our efforts certainly must be directed toward the creation of a situation where the achievement of these objectives should not so greatly depend — should not always depend — on military strength. But in this divided and anxious world, as we look at it today, strength remains essential. As we look forward from the summer of 1959, we see the continuing requirement, in freedom's cause, for power to support our hope for peace."

"I say this in full awareness of the great progress that is being made within NATO in fields other than military. In fact, it is because of this progress that I am encouraged to have confidence in the future, which I have."

"There can be no nobler cause than the quest for peace. Certainly, in our time the increasing destructiveness of weapons places upon all of us the urgent responsibility of devising means that will discourage war. The choices before us are difficult and fateful. The threat of war carries with it the risk of great catastrophe; so also does any weakening of our essential means of defense without real safeguards and genuine guarantees. The question before us is clear: how can we reduce the risk of catastrophic war without forfeiting the means of defending the liberty which is our life."

"A London newspaper a few months ago reminded us that even the simple word that stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—NATO—has it-self 'come to be synonymous with other combinations of letters which also stir deep emotions in the hearts of men—freedom, peace, independence, human comradeship and the will to survive.' An Alliance that has succeeded in ten short years in identifying itself among the free people of the world with these great purposes will find an answer to that question."

Foreign Minister Lang of Norway:

"I would be less than frank, however, if I did not express my sincere regret that our friends from Iceland are not amongst us on this occasion. The reason for their absence is known to all of us. It serves no useful purpose to ignore the fact that this unhappy situation constitutes a serious setback to our whole alliance. This may not be the right occasion to go into the substance of this bitter conflict of interests between two member nations, but I cannot refrain from saying that this is a reminder to all of us of how long and arduous indeed is the road towards the harmonious partnership which we would like to see grow up within the North Atlantic Alliance."

"During the relatively short period of NATO's existence we have suffered other setbacks as well. Suffice it for me to mention the Cyprus conflict. Happily, that conflict has now been brought to an end. Although the solution was not worked out directly through NATO procedures. It is an undisputable fact that the obligation of solidarity within NATO proved a strong incitement to the parties concerned to reach a peaceful solution."

"The North Atlantic Treaty was signed primarily to meet the need of member nations for collective defense. This need is just as real today as it was ten years ago. Gradually, however, co-operation within the alliance has extended into many fields other than the purely military one."

"This extension of activities within the alliance may be viewed as a response to a vital necessity. In spite of basically common interests and the evident need for unity, the history of our nations is a tale of disputes and wars, of disruption and conflict. To me, NATO appears as perhaps the most important means to create that unity which history has shown to be a condition of survival."

"In this perspective the close co-operation established between Western Europe and the two great North American democracies appears as perhaps the most significant feature of the development initiated by the signing of the Treaty. In NATO we have at our disposal an instrument which may serve as a safeguard against isolationist developments on either side of the Atlantic."

"The tendency towards isolationism is contrary to our manifest interest in consolidating and strengthening the position of the Western World as a vigorous and living community. Just now the situation in the field of economic co-operation in Western Europe gives reason for serious concern. The

prospects which face us following the breakdown of the OEEC negotiations for a European Free Trade Area might endanger the very basis of Western Unity. Therefore, our efforts must now be concentrated on the task of working out, by all available means, a satisfactory multilateral solution to the problem of association between the European Economic Community and the other members of the OEEC.

"Faced as we are with the challenge of rapid economic growth and expansion in the communist-dominated nations, we cannot afford the luxury of economic conflict within our family. On the contrary, we are in urgent need of working out in common, co-ordinated policies for economic expansion."

You may very well wonder why I have quoted so extensively from the speeches of these men. I did so in order to more clearly indicate to you the trend of the thinking of these men, all of whom have much to do with world affairs today. I will now try to give you a part of the final report of the meeting, and I was rather amazed at the similarity of thought coming from the two sources.

First, to better understand the manner in which decisions were finalized, here is the way the meeting was organized. In all, there were approximately 650 people representing 16 of the 17 countries making up the NATO alliance. Of these $\frac{1}{3}$ were representatives of governments and $\frac{2}{3}$ represented the work-a-day people from all walks of life. The Canadian representatives were chosen from the clergy, educators, business, industry, farmers, housewives, etc. I presume the other countries were represented in a like manner.

The meeting was broken into five committees, representing (1) Spiritual aspects of international affairs, (2) Political, (3) Economic within NATO, (4) Economic within the free world, (5) the Communist Bloc Committee. Each committee was then broken into three or four sub-committees each of which had approximately 30 to 50 people. It was my pleasure to work on the Free World committee and in sub-committee dealing with common economic policies of the West.

Of the five days spent in the congress approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the time was spent in sub-committee work and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the main plenary sessions. Draft reports of the sub-committees were consolidated into committee reports and these in turn consolidated into the main draft report of the Congress.

While there was a lot of discussion and some very eloquent debates, which at times were quite heated, I never

could see much disagreement as to what people wished to achieve or what was their objective. Any disagreement was rather in ways and means of achieving them. I found also that the language barrier is not easy to overcome. Because there is still an element of suspicion between countries it is easy to interpret translations incorrectly. I noticed that in translation from English to French or vice versa, it was not easy to maintain the proper grammatical expression and thus the meanings became lost or were changed. I feel the only answer to that is better understanding and a gradual building up of confidence in each other. This would be the main purpose of meetings such as the Atlantic Congress.

One other important expression of thought, I think, was the attitude of the final plenary session. It was made very evident that they were not satisfied with the meekness of the wording in the final draft brought in for their approval. It was sent back for redraft and while they did approve of this in principle, I had the feeling that it was only the shortage of time that prevented further disapproval. However, all the expressions of the committees and sub-committees are on record and if any moves are made on any of the items discussed, no excuse can be made for not knowing the feelings of these people.

The following is a portion of the final draft with some of my own comment on each.

The Congress proposed that a studies - progress towards freedom of trade and

centre for the Atlantic Community be created. This proposal came more or less from the educators taking part and I believe the feeling was general that the proper information is not generally available to all people. It was felt that information should come, not from governmental bias but rather from a central organization which might eliminate as much bias as possible.

"THAT in order to consider the further development of the Alliance our governments be requested to carry out as soon as possible the remainder of the unanimous recommendation of the Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference (out of which the present Congress arose) by bringing about, not later than the spring of 1960, a special conference composed of not more than a hundred leading representative citizens, directed to convene for as long as necessary in order to examine exhaustively, and to recommend as expeditiously as possible, the means by which greater co-operation and unity may best be developed within the Atlantic Community."

"For the solution of these problems it is absolutely necessary that there should be a greater degree of consultation, which is essential for the co-ordination of policies.

"Meetings of the Heads of NATO Governments, similar to the one held in December, 1957, should take place annually."

Report of the Atlantic Economic Committee.

"Governments should regard further progress towards freedom of trade and

You get "CONTROLLED MILKING" From DE LAVAL Pail or Suspended Milkers



DE LAVAL has always believed that the Canadian dairy farmer wants a milking machine that milks fast and clean but doesn't damage or distort the cows' udders. This is what De Laval calls "Controlled Milking". Let your nearest De Laval dealer arrange a free trial.

227 7th Ave. E.,
Calgary, Alta.

263 Stanley St.,
Winnipeg, Man.



DE LAVAL
COMPANY LIMITED



currencies as a major and urgent objective of economic policy.

"Governments and International Institutions should consider urgently the possibility of transforming the Organization for European Economic Co-operation into an Organization for Atlantic Economic Co-operation in which all the Atlantic countries would hold full membership. Whatever form of new organization is developed, it should be charged with the following functions.

1. To give immediate and urgent attention to the closer unity of the European Economic Community with the other economies of West Europe and the Free World, consistent with the provisions of GATT and the Charter of the United Nations;
2. to promote co-ordinated fiscal, monetary and other policies for expansion and stabilization of the North Atlantic economies;
3. to co-ordinate national policies and to develop co-operative policies for accelerating the economic progress of developing areas of the Atlantic Community and of the world."

These proposals came from the political committee and certainly indicates clearly that closer co-operation between governments is necessary and that in this case public opinion was prepared to support **this kind of co-operation.**

The proposals made by the Atlantic Economic Committee are quite specific and do not need any special comment.

The following is a report of the Free World Committee adopted by the Congress. I think that this committee probably went further afield than did the others and certainly included the thought that economics, moral responsibility, citizenship (both world and local) could not be separated. The thought was expressed many times that the world was fast reaching a stage, if it had not already done so, where it would be impossible to maintain the status quo of any country without accepting the responsibility of world citizenship. The thoughts and ideas of a world food bank and other recommendations of farm organizations are embodied in the reference to the International Development Association. The published report follows:

"We, the Delegates to the Atlantic Congress, propose that our nations should form a partnership in freedom with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America for the great task of development of these continents. Our nations should provide a massive and sustained effort towards this end, believing it to be as essential to the well-being of the world as the welfare of the defence of our own citizens. Its

aim would be to help the peoples of the less-developed countries to achieve a rising standard of living together with individual freedom, human dignity and democratic institutions. It should strengthen the economic as well as the political basis of real independence.

"Economic growth is a basic condition of the political development of these countries. With the resources and the methods of the free world it should be possible in most cases to double the levels of consumption in 12 years or less. Economic development must, however, be accompanied by cultural, social and political development if it is to achieve the best results and realize the hopes of the under-privileged peoples. Thus particular attention should be paid to the needs of the people in terms of food, shelter, health and education, as well as to the establishment of industries and other basic economic facilities, the improvement of agriculture and the reform of land tenure, and the promotion of free, self-help organizations in the field of labour, trade and agriculture.

"In order to reinforce the attack on world poverty on the scale envisaged we propose that an International Development Association, adequate in scope to meet the challenge, should be established, comprising all nations willing to participate. This Association should be broader than and independent of NATO. It could work either directly or through and with appropriate existing international and regional organizations, including the World Bank and other organs of the United Nations."

The following is a report of the Communist Bloc Committee:

"Negotiation

While the primary need is to maintain and develop the cohesion, military security and economic capacity of the Atlantic countries, because the worldwide communist threat seems likely to be no less during the second ten years of NATO than it was in the first, the Atlantic powers are nevertheless urged to undertake continued negotiations with the governments of the Communist Bloc for the settlement of differences while rejecting duress, threats and any kind of ultimatum.

"The Satellite Countries

While it is no part of NATO's purpose to overthrow existing regimes in Eastern Europe by force, the Western countries must support by every peaceful means the right of the peoples of East Europe to achieve self determination as laid down in many international agreements.

"In its negotiations with Soviet Russia, the West must do nothing which in any way would suggest the accept-

ance of the Soviet domination of the former free countries behind the Iron Curtain, as permanent.

"Economic Policies

With respect to trade in non-strategic materials between free world countries and the Communist Bloc — we believe that it is important that such trade be conducted under conditions of mutual advantage rather than forwarding the interest of the Communist Bloc only. To this end we think that it is requisite that the governments of Atlantic countries agree upon a common set of trade policies governing the trade of each of them with the Communist Bloc, designed to prevent the misuse of the latter of their position as traders with centrally directed state economies and often based on forced labour. As a basis of such common policy, a system of fair trade rules should be worked out that apply to Communist Bloc trade and to restrictions against dumping and discrimination that now are generally accepted in the trade practice of the Western world. We recommend that NATO take the initiative in formulating subscriptions to them by free world countries.

"It will be well for the Atlantic countries to give even more attention than they have in the past to utilizing direct private investment as an instrument for promoting dynamic economic growth in the less developed countries. This is an instrument uniquely at the disposal of the Western economies. To this end, we recommend that the highly industrialized capital generating countries of the Atlantic Community should adopt measures that lend encouragement to provide capital flows—through tax concessions, guaranty provisions against non-business risks, through encouraging the establishment abroad of environments compatible to private business operation, and by special efforts to enlist private technical resources in Government assistance programmes.

"Propaganda Policies

NATO should create a new Division to serve the governments of the allied countries, as a headquarters, to counteract the ideological war waged against them by the Soviets and further recommends that where they do not already have them, the Member States of NATO set up the appropriate agencies necessary to co-operate with the new Division.

"An international unofficial organization be set up as a separate institution for the purpose of diffusing throughout the world basic information which will help people to assess and understand more clearly the ideological aggression

FARMERS ! RANCHERS ! DAIRYMEN !

YOU ARE THE BACKBONE OF OUR COUNTRY AND ALWAYS WILL BE
SUPPORT YOUR FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Royal George Hotel

EDMONTON

of totalitarian communism and to appreciate the true value of liberty."

Unfortunately, I was not able to hear much discussion by this committee but I was rather impressed by the fact that in the general plenary session more fear was expressed at world deterioration because of the moral and economic breakdown than of the threat from communist aggression. It was also clearly expressed by many delegates that if the free world society would accept its true responsibility to its people, communism would have no appeal to anyone.

In this report I have made quite lengthy references in some cases. For some sort of clarity it was necessary for me to do so. I have reported it as I saw it. I hope that everyone will study and try to get better acquainted with these world problems because I am sure they either do, or will, affect all of us.

I was more than pleased to hear so much reference to the need for a freer flow of trade and less tariff protection. Our neighbors from the States often led the discussions on this and I think this was good. Of course, we all realize the final goal is far away, but this kind of program, allowing for freer expression of opinions will certainly help to hasten the time free men can work together rather than against each other.

On my own behalf I must say that it was a wonderful experience and one that I will never forget. While it is doubtful if I contributed anything to the conference it may be that I can justify my part in it by doing all I can to tell the story to the people at home. This I am prepared to do whenever and wherever possible, and I also have a few pictures that may be of some interest as well. Any opinions or suggestions will be welcome.

It's foolish to enter the State of Matrimony without knowing where the capital is.

F.W.U.A. Report

by Kay Dowhaniuk
FWUA 2nd Vice-president

This is not a good season for reading on the farm, since September means long hours of canning, gardening and often extra chores on the side for the farm woman. Then there are meals and lunches at all hours, and youngsters back at school, of course.

This, then, will be a short report, but I hope you will find time at least to glance through it. Unfortunately our problems do not disappear in this rush of harvest activities. We need to think of them and to keep up to date as much as possible, even if it is only while we rest our feet between jobs or while we sit behind the wheel of a truck waiting for another dump of grain.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Joint Board Meeting was held at Guelph, Ontario, July 14-16 with 111 delegates present. Ontario had 57, Manitoba 22, Saskatchewan 14 and Alberta 18. Because the basic philosophy of the farm unions is the same, and because many of their problems are similar, there is no doubt in my mind that a great deal of good can come out of such a meeting. Mr. Gordon Hill, President of the Ontario Farmers' Union, in his welcoming address, expressed his feeling that farm people had too long neglected the policy end of agriculture and concentrated only on increased production. He felt the time was overdue to expand the farm union to other provinces in order to make the I.F.U.C. a truly national farm union. He also said Ontario farmers were dependent on the livestock industry where the general concept in the east was that the west mainly produced grain, but this concept was changing as more livestock was being produced in the west.

There was a very good representation of women at the conference and their intelligent and objective participation was indeed a credit to the gentler sex in the farm unions.

The Canadian Mental Health Association will be holding their annual drive for members this fall, tentatively set for the last week in September. According to the C.M.H.A. figures, over 60% of the people housed in mental institutions are rural residents. That, and the realization that mental illness could just as easily affect any member of our family or those of next door should reflect the need of more research for mental health. The fund raised by C.M.H.A. would go into just that kind of research. An ordinary membership is only \$1.00, but a \$3.00 membership will entitle the holder to periodic material from their head office, and the right to attend and vote at their regional meetings. Many of our members have expressed a desire to assist. Complete information will be going out to the secretaries of all locals.

It is not too early to think about our own membership drive to be held the second week of November. I would just like to ponder for a minute about our reason for existence, and I hope you do the same. One of the phenomena of this century is the tremendous growth of voluntary organizations. If we examine the histories of present day democracies we will find that it is largely through voluntary organization that evils have been abolished and progress has been made. More and more government policy is being influenced by organized groups — and whether we are happy with it or not, government policy is affecting directly the lives of every one of us. By the very nature of our work we are constantly influencing people who are in the position of making policy. I know the women will do their part in the membership drive this fall.

F.W.U.A. Hi-lights

Alix F.W.U.A. #901 were much interested in the films on Safety, and Fire Prevention; also a film on Safe Driving. The program was well attended and felt to be profitable.

* * *

Westlock FWUA #308 held a well attended meeting, with 3 visitors from Picardville FWUA. A report of the Convention at Athabasca was given. Mr. Nelson addressed the group and was very well received. \$20.00 was given by the local toward expenses for Maxine Langelles to the Olympic trials at Winnipeg. Maxine was born and educated at Westlock.

* * *

Sunny Hills FWUA #1112 (Morris) report both FUA and FWUA did very well financially on the Farmers' Day Picnic. Report on the Conference at Craigmyle was read, and found most interesting.

Cotton Carry All



Among the summer accessories every woman will need a summer bag that can be worn and washed as often as she wants to. This bag has two effects: First as a long, big carry-all bag (as illustrated) and second, when you fold it in half, as an under-arm purse (not shown). Again it is very easy to make with the complete instruction leaflet. Would you like to have the sewing instructions, simply send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, to Needlecraft Department, of this paper, requesting Cotton Carry-All, Leaflet No. S-6197.

Pelican FWUA #707 (Edgerton) bought a sewing machine as their donation towards the Battle River Lodge at Wainwright. All previously made scrapbooks of the local were also given to the Lodge. A very interesting report on the Convention at Wainwright was heard. Material for a scrapbook on Switzerland is being collected, and work going forward on handicraft for the Convention in December.

* * *

Pine Hill FWUA #1013 (Red Deer) held some discussion on trophies presented to 4-H Beef and Dairy Clubs by FUA and FWUA. A report on Farm Safety was heard.

* * *

Aunger FWUA #1101 (Fenn) answered roll call with each lady answering a riddle. On an appeal from CARE it was decided to send them \$10.00. Mr. Ward from Vancouver gave a most interesting and illustrated talk on the Braille and Moon system as used by the blind. Mr. Ward is blind and lives in an Institute so his talk was well received by all.

* * *

Stony Plain FWUA #501 had a very good attendance at their July meeting, and were much interested in the reports on District 5 convention. This local had a letter from one of their members who is holidaying in Europe. Two of their members went to the Olds Farm Women's Week.

* * *

Readymade FWUA #1403 ladies were much interested in the Health Bulletin, which they read and discussed with interest. Mrs. Roberts, FWUA director, gave a talk on the convention at Olds.

* * *

Sydenham - Gerald FWUA #710 (Wainwright) heard the highlights of their convention and discussed a few resolutions. Pictures of over-seas were shown by Miss Kett on her visit there.

* * *

Sedalia FWUA #1110 report a satisfactory cash balance from returns on meals, lunches and show. They have extended an invitation to Mr. Nelson to show his pictures of London, England, and his Ontario trip—and to talk on them.

* * *

Hillside FWUA #906 (Millet) found the Health Bulletin both interesting and thought-provoking, dealing as it does with additives in food which we eat today and the cumulative effect of them.

* * *

Hairy Hill FWUA #618 members brought in their favorite recipes, and discussed canning, now that canning time is here.

Sub-Dist. 4 of Dist. 10 F.W.U.A. Conference

This conference was held in July in Three Hills. A number of locals were represented.

Guest speakers were Mrs. Eva Banta, Crossfield, FWUA Director for Dist. 10., Mrs. J. P. Ferguson of Trochu, and Constable McTavish of the R.C.M.P., Three Hills.

Rev. Geo. McClintoch of Three Hills opened the conference with a short devotional period.

Mrs. Eva Banta is the new FWUA Director for Dist. 10 and her talk concerned many different aspects of union activities in Alberta. She mentioned the Homemaker Service which is being studied in Alberta. It would provide help in the home for the aged, ill, shut-ins, etc.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Pres. of the FWUA, on her return from the A.C.W.W. Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, will speak to as many locals as possible throughout the province.

Mrs. J. P. Ferguson spoke on laws of particular interest to women of the province. These concerned dower rights, wills, hospitals act, mothers' allowance act, etc. She urged women to show more interest in voting in order to see that the right people will be elected to government to formulate the laws women want. She also urged the women to take more interest in the Home and School Association in order to learn more about the education of their children and to fight for improvements in the educational system.

Const. McTavish spoke on Highway Safety. He listed several points to observe for highway safety such as: have your vehicle in good shape, obey traffic laws, be alert, be courteous and develop good driving habits.

F.U.A. SUNDAY

A very successful F.U.A. Sunday was held at Arrowwood Park on July 26th with approximately 125 in attendance. A wonderful picnic lunch was enjoyed by all. In the afternoon, there was a service of worship. Mrs. C. T. Armstrong gave a most inspiring message. After the service kiddies and grownups alike entered into races. Before departure a bounteous evening meal was enjoyed.

Canada's population reached 17,442,000 on June 1st, a gain of 2.3% over the same date a year earlier, reports the bureau of statistics. Alberta's population in the past year rose by 3.5% to 1,243,000.

Marketing Boards

Ontario farmers have accepted the compulsory features of producer marketing boards in order to strengthen their bargaining power, G. Frank Perkin, chairman of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board, told the joint board meeting of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council at Guelph. Some 80 delegates from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario attended the sessions at the Ontario Agricultural College July 14-16.

"With the exception of beef cattle, poultry, eggs and potatoes, practically every key commodity produced in Ontario is now regulated by one of the two marketing acts," Mr. Perkin said. "The individual farmer, whose sole bargaining power in the market place is nil, now realizes he can only offset the type of large scale organizations and concentrated buying power he faces by group action on his own behalf."

Farm marketing legislation "once described as radical" is in general use and 100,000 of the 140,000 farmers in Ontario are members of one or more marketing boards, receiving from them more than half of their total annual cash income of \$750,000,000, Mr. Perkin said.

Probably the most important force behind the emphasis on compulsory farm marketing comes from the revolution in modern food retailing, he said. The food chain system with its stress on advertising, volume and continuity of supply has completely changed consumer habits, and has introduced the public to a supply of fresh, frozen and processed foods the year around. New costs through packaging and small units essential to self-service have been created, Mr. Perkin said. "Some of these additional costs of distribution have been passed on to and paid by the producers."

The essential feature of marketing boards, according to Mr. Perkin, is the principle that "where the majority of the producers of a commodity desire to sell their product collectively the minority may be compelled by law to conform with the majority." This prevents non-members from taking advantage of price benefits without shouldering any of the burdens of responsibilities as had happened with previous attempts at co-operative selling where complete control of the product was not achieved.

Mr. Perkin described the two methods of collective marketing available to producers under Ontario legislation:

(1) Negotiating or collective bargaining groups in which representatives of

both producers and buyers try to come to an agreement on a minimum price and terms of sale for the particular product. If an agreement is reached no person can trade or do business below the price or terms established. If no agreement is reached, each side appoints one representative to meet with a third neutral person. This is arbitration binding on all.

(2) Marketing Agency or Single Sales Agency group. Under this method complete control of the product is transferred from the farmer to a sales agency appointed by the particular farmers' marketing board which sets prices and conditions of sale from day to day. The agency with all of the product behind it has the exclusive authority to deal with all the various buyers, and the farmer delegated to the right to decide when and how and to whom his crops will be sold.

Said Mr. Perkin: "Because this method of marketing is so highly restrictive on the individual freedom of the producer, it is significant that the current wave of unrest among groups of dissident farmers promoting attacks on Ontario farm marketing plans is almost exclusively confined to the plans in the marketing agency group of which there are only two: hogs and fresh peaches."

Farm Accident Insurance Continued By Wheat Pool

Member accident insurance carried by the Alberta Wheat Pool has been extended for another year. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Board of Directors in Calgary last week.

It was revealed that as a result of the insurance plan, in operation since August 1st, last year, Alberta farmers had benefitted by more than \$20,000. This is the amount that had been paid out in settlements up to June 30. Some 114 claims had been adjusted, including 11 accidental deaths. Another 6 claims, including 5 fatalities, were awaiting adjustment and another 39 accidents had been reported for which no claims had been filed by June 30.

Under the plan members and their dependents are automatically covered with the delivery of a specified volume of grain or seed to the Wheat Pool. Members pay no premiums and no applications are necessary.

Coverage may be extended to farm workers upon application and the payment of a small premium.

Under the Alberta Wheat Pool's accident insurance plan benefits for accidental death run up to \$1,000; for loss of both hands or feet or eyes, or a combination of these, up to \$1,000; and for loss of arm or leg, up to \$750. The plan also covers medical expenses exceeding \$50.00 to a limit of \$500.

Changes in eligibility clauses were announced for the new crop year, enabling a greater number of members and their families to come under the scheme. Within a few days all Wheat Pool agents will have full details of the revised plan.

The major changes include: elimination of the 12-month delivery requirement and henceforth, members who market 2,000 bushels, or seed equivalent, within a 36-month period prior to an accident will be covered; limited coverage will be extended to members whose deliveries are as low as 900 bushels in the 36 months prior to an accident; new members may qualify for limited coverage with deliveries of 300 bushels in the 12 months prior to an accident; and members covered under municipal schemes will henceforth be eligible for medical benefits under the Alberta Wheat Pool's plan.

Alberta Farm Income Jumps

The income of Alberta farmers increased by \$9,457,000 during the first five months of this year, compared with the same period of 1958, according to the monthly summary of the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Income from grain and livestock in the January-May period totalled \$174,111,000. Income from these sources during this period last year was \$164,654,000.

Grain income was \$87,819,000, an increase of \$10,536,000.

Livestock income, however, showed a deficit of \$1,079,000, dropping to \$86,292,000.

There was a recovery in this section during May, over May 1958. Livestock income during the month totalled \$16,919,000, compared with \$16,140,000, in May last year.

Livestock marketings in all categories except hogs showed a decrease in the January-May period. A total of 1,017,000 hogs were marketed, compared with 733,426 in the same period in 1958.

The five-month figures, with last year's total in brackets: cattle 266,682 (312,321); calves 40,506 (53,489); sheep and lambs 74,648 (84,051).

—The Calgary Albertan

WHERE FARMERS CAN BORROW . . .

by DAVID SUDERMAN

Credit has become a major factor in modern farming, and profit margins may rest on its proper use. Here are a few of the things a farmer should know:

Credit has become an indispensable tool for today's farmer. In the United States last year, for example, farmers borrowed more than one-third of the money they spent. Though Canadian farmers are a bit more conservative, an increasing number of them are beginning to shop around for loans which will help them improve their business.

With new legislation planned to extend existing federal credit facilities and with most provinces already operating credit programs of their own, Canadian farmers soon will need some

guide to possible sources of credit in order to make best use of it. A brief, but complete list of credit agencies, available in Canada, is included in the accompanying chart which is based on a similar one released by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. On the opposite page are outlined some of the provincial credit programs.

But even given these sources, a farmer still has to convince the lender that he can repay the loan. Here is what one farm consultant suggests a lender will want to know when a farmer approaches him for a loan:

- The exact legal description of the farmer's land as well as the name and address of the present title holder or mortgagee, if the land is offered as security.
- The exact percentage of mineral rights the farmer owns on the land, if it is in an area of mineral activity.
- How high are the property taxes?

- How much money has been spent to improve the buildings since the land was bought and how much the land cost originally. This gives the lender an idea of the farmer's total investment.
- A list of assets, including livestock, machinery, feed, household goods, autos, marketable produce, stocks and bonds, collectible notes and accounts.
- A list of liabilities or debts still outstanding. (Be fair and honest, says the economist. It is always to the farmer's advantage.)
- The purpose of the loan. Farmers should be able to discuss this intelligently with the lender.
- Brief plans and specifications as well as an estimate of cost, if the loan is to be used for a new building.
- How much insurance is carried on present buildings. The lender would like to see if the farmer's coverage checks with his company's insurance

SOURCE:	PURPOSE OF LOAN:	WHO MAY BORROW:	TERMS:	AMOUNT:
Canadian Farm Loan Board	To pay debts; to purchase farm land, livestock or machinery; erect or repair buildings; make farm improvements.	Any person whose principal occupation is farming or who intends to purchase a farm.	Up to 30 years.	Not more than 75 % of the appraised agricultural value of the farm. Maximum —\$20,000.
Veterans' Land Act	To assist veterans who wish to become established in farming.	War veterans only.	Up to 25 years.	Maximum of \$8,200.
Farm Improvement Loan—any Chartered Bank	Breeding stock; farm implements, including farm trucks; construction or repair of farm buildings; farm electric system; fencing; drainage; plumbing and heating.	Any farm owner or tenant farmer.	18 months to 10 years.	Implements —not more than ⅓ of the purchase price. Livestock for breeding —not more than 75% of the purchase price. Buildings —Not more than 90 % of the estimated cost.
Feed Companies or Local Merchants	To provide feed for feeder stock or poultry.	Farm owner or tenant farmer.	Short term, usually six months to one year.	Varies with the size of operation.
Term or Demand Loans — any Bank	Any productive purpose which could be repaid within the time limit (see term of loan).	Any credit-worthy person.	Short term, only one month to two years.	Depends on the requirements of the borrower and his worth.
Credit Unions	Any purpose which can be repaid on a short-term basis.	Members only.	Short term.	No set limit.
Mortgage and Loan Companies	Any purpose.	Any person who can provide the required security.	Up to 20 years.	Not more than 60 % of the appraised value of the farm.
Finance Companies	Any purpose.	Any person who can provide the required security.	Varies—usually short term.	Usually not more than \$2,500.
Farm Purchase Act (Alberta)—any County, M.D. or L.I.D. through the Council or Dept. Municipal Affairs	To Purchase Land: a) to enlarge a small farm to a paying unit. b) To establish a young farmer on his own farm.	Any experienced farmer who is locally known, and approved by the local M.D. Council.	Up to 20 years.	Up to 50 % of the value of the land bought—maximum \$10,000.

requirements. He might also want to know how much life insurance the farmer is carrying.

"With a clear-cut presentation of these points," the farm loan expert said, "the farmer can be sure of a favorable impression. The least it can do," he said, "is to close the loan with a minimum amount of time."

"A business-like and frank presentation to the lender is especially important when the farmer is planning to make a major change in his farm organization," said another extension economist. "If, for example, a dairy farmer wants to add a large hog feeder operation to his farm," the economist said, "he should develop a complete plan of necessary changes along with a budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditures which will result from the hog business."

"The important thing," he said, is to avoid piece-meal borrowing — financing one purchase at a time without explaining long-range plans to the lender. A complete outline is very important if the farmer wants to show the lender that he is a good farm manager. This is the best recommendation a farmer can have and will probably be the one factor which gets him the amount of money he needs."

Maywood Local #987

Maywood FUA #987 held their Farmers' Day Picnic at Buck Lake. Although the day was cool and cloudy at the beginning, the sun came out in the afternoon and it turned warmer so that the fair sized crowd attending the picnic could enjoy the day to the full.

There are splendid facilities, at the Pavilion at the lake, both for cooking and for warmth on a chilly day.

The ladies set a wonderful table, which was groaning under its load of all kinds of good food. A friendly spirit and good fellowship were evident all through the day.

After dinner, while the ladies were doing the dishes, a collection was taken up by the men. This to cover expenses of coffee, sugar, etc., and the ice cream which was to be consumed later on.

The crowd then went over to the ball park where races and games for young and old were organized. Prizes were given and everyone was happy. After this a ball game was put in swing with young and old ones joining in.

Before leaving for home all returned to the picnic ground and had supper, feeling happy after having spent an enjoyable "Farmers' Day" at Buck Lake Park and Camping ground.

Vertical Integration In The Merchandising Field

by Eric Hopkins, Manager,
Merchandising,
Alberta Co-operative Wholesale
Association



Eric Hopkins

During the last few years a great deal has been said in speeches, in the press and over the radio about Vertical Integration in Agriculture, or, as it is often termed Contract Farming. Farm people and their farm movement groups have been interested in this trend which seems to be taking a very real hold on certain phases of agricultural production and which may affect the economics of the agricultural people of tomorrow a great deal.

However, Vertical Integration is not something that is only noticeable in agricultural fields. If we look around us in the merchandising field today we will notice a vertically integrated trend already is very deeply entrenched in our economy.

Vertical Integration in the merchandising field is simply one organization gaining control either through ownership or contract of a number of successive steps in the distribution of a product. As an example — a manufacturer manufactures the goods. He also owns the wholesale distributing facilities which in turn owns the retail outlet that actually sells the goods to the customer. This trend has been coming about for the past twenty years, but in the last three or four it has become very noticeable and it is increasing with great rapidity. Take for example the food distribution set-up today. Unlike that of yesterday, where fairly small wholesalers bought their goods from various manufacturers and sold them to privately owned stores. If you look around today

you will see that a great percentage of the merchandise being sold is now being sold by retail stores that are either wholly owned, or controlled under contract, by wholesalers, who in turn are owned by giant corporations that own many manufacturing plants.

One only has to look around at the signs on the food markets of today or in the advertisements in our daily papers to realize that more and more of the food business is being taken over by vertically integrated merchandising giants who own far flung empires of manufacturing and distribution.

It is no exaggeration to say that today the giant corporations are growing at a tremendous rate. They are doing this to a great extent by merger. Every day, if one reads the paper, you can see where one after another of these companies are merging, buying out smaller companies, and generally spreading the size and the scope and control of their organizations.

One well known biscuit and baking organization that is situated in Western Canada owns and controls 3 biscuit companies, 2 chocolate and cocoa companies, 4 manufacturing companies of other food products, 4 wholesale fruit houses operating under various names, one wholly owned chain store organization with chain stores all across Canada, and three contract chain store organizations operating under different names. As well they own and control wholesale chains operating under at least six names in Western Canada.

Yes, the trend in merchandising today is very definitely that of this integrated pattern where the manufacturer gets control, either by ownership or by contract of the retail outlet.

It is not only in the food business that this trend is evident. We see it in the hardware field, in the drug store field, in the service station field. Everyday we see less and less privately owned and operated shops and more and more shops that are either owned or controlled by the wholesaler or the manufacturer of the goods.

So far has this trend progressed that it is said on good authority in the United States that within five years 75% of all the food in the United States will be sold by 15 chain store organizations and it doesn't take a great deal of imagination to realize what might happen if in the following five years there were a few good, well organized amalgamations among those 15 chain store organizations.

Now the question is — How can we, the consumer co-operative movement, take our place in this kind of set up? Well, I think if we're going to do it, and do it we must, then we're going

to have to make the very best use of our money and materials and our other assets.

We need the vision to see over our own back fence; to see what is going on in this day of vertically integrated merchandising; and to realize that if we, in the consumer co-operative movement, are going to continue to grow and expand then we will have to apply the vision, and the thinking, and the materials we have, to do an even better job. We will never do it if we simply sit back and continue to hold onto the status quo of yesterday and let tomorrow take care of itself.

Particularly I think we have to look at our material things and the way we use them. We must ask ourselves if the way we, in the Co-operative movement, are raising money to finance our expansion is the only way it can be done. Can we continue in our co-operatives to finance our future expansion only out of past savings? We did this twenty-five years ago and it was considered good business. Private enterprise was doing it twenty-five years ago. They are not doing it today.

If we've watched the money market at all in the past five years we cannot have failed but to have noticed that, not once but often twice and sometimes three times, the bonds of almost every major merchandising distribution organization, which is operating in Western Canada, have been on the market. They are not building their present expansion out of the past savings or profits as they call them. They are building them and financing them on borrowed capital, money in a great many cases made up out of the small savings of insurance accumulation of people like ourselves.

I think we have to look for new ways and means of financing our co-operative expansion. I think we should have enough confidence in ourselves to know that we have the kind of organization where we can dare to expand on borrowed finance and know that we can make a success of it.

I think we in the consumer co-operative movement, must make sure that the facilities we are using in offering service to our members are up-to-date and can compete with the fellow across the street. Wherever consumer co-operatives have these good facilities they are not having difficulty in competing and making a success of it.

Lastly, I think we must look at one of the basic ways by which big business today is getting bigger. That is by merger and amalgamation. I think we must look at our co-operatives and see where small co-operatives should

CCIL Pioneers Many Fields in Area of Farm Machinery

"That harrower—it sure is a good machine!" exclaimed Ed. Krombein of Oakbank.

"I set up my Disker myself. I've never set up a machine on which the parts fitted so well. It's obviously well and carefully built," remarked Joe Harrison of Moosomin.

And another farmer of the Moosomin area said: "I've bought a lot of machinery in my day, but this is the first time I've ever had money come back to me on my farm machinery purchases."

These and other enthusiastic comments were heard by a representative of the Co-op Consumer as he spoke to users of machines provided by Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited, an organization formed in 1940 "to provide better farm machinery at lower prices."

"I just couldn't get along without my harrower," said Mr. Krombein. "I don't burn my stubble, but work it into the ground. And that's a dandy machine to do it with!" Mr. Krombein was speaking of his CCIL "Harrower", one of the implements manufactured by CCIL in its plant at Elmwood, a suburb of Greater Winnipeg, and one of a number of implements developed in the co-operative plant to meet the needs of prairie farmers.

merge with larger ones, and most certainly where all co-operatives work together far more closely than they have in the past. We in the consumer movement have built up the machinery and the organization for our provincial, interprovincial and national co-operatives. They are the kind of co-operatives that, if they are supported, and if they will work together, can give us the advantage of big volume. But if these co-operatives are to grow then we must support them. Our members must support our locals, our locals must support their wholesales, and the wholesales must support the interprovincial and national co-operatives. Surely, in the consumer co-operative merchandising field, the way we are set up with our regionally owned wholesales, and its interprovincial and national co-operatives, we have the real answer to vertical integration in the merchandising field. And we have that vertical integration built from the bottom up, the way it should be, and not from the top down. But these facilities can only work for us if they are given the whole-hearted support of the co-operators at every level.

The Disker

The Disker is another machine pioneered and manufactured by CCIL. And while other manufacturers are now marketing somewhat similar machines, only CCIL has the right to use the name "Disker", for as the original designer of this new implement, it holds the copyrights to the name. This machine is credited with great economies for farmers, in time, fuel consumption, and weed control. At least one man interviewed said it saved him at least one trip around his fields at seeding time, and possibly two.

The Folding Harrow Draw Bar, Deep Tillage Cultivators, Plowers, and Harrow sections are other implements, in a variety of sizes, developed and manufactured by CCIL during its nineteen years of operations. Constant research for improvements and new desirable innovations is being carried on.

Could Save

Back in 1940 when CCIL was founded, it was recognized that only about 60 percent of the prices farmers paid for machines went for production costs—the remaining 40 percent for selling and distribution expenses. Keen competition for sales was obviously the reason for this and suggested an effective way to lower prices would be for farmers to form their own co-operative machinery company. By acting as their own salesmen, farmers could save much of the 40 percent in distribution costs, it was felt.

And while the history of CCIL coincides with a period of war and uneasy times, and booms and slumps in the farm machinery industry, there is evidence that the purpose of the organization, "to provide better machinery at lower prices" can and is being achieved. In addition to the new lines of machinery pioneered by CCIL savings have been made even under strenuous circumstances.

Refunds

Ed Krombein, for example, bought a Harrower—a purchase of about \$230. On this purchase he received a patronage refund cheque of \$34—a refund that seemed so large to him he thought an error had been made and refused to cash the cheque until Jock Brown, President of CCIL assured him it was correct.

L. R. McKay, manager of the Moosomin Depot of CCIL, one of a score of service depots operated by the organization at strategic prairie points, tells of a man who purchased a Co-op Combine and Co-op Swather for a total of \$6,180. Later, the same man decided to purchase a Deep Tillage Cultivator. "Imagine his pleasure," said Mr. McKay—"He was able to use part of his pat-

ronage refunds earned on the combine and swather, \$306, to apply on the cost of the cultivator. Even then he still had a considerable amount left as equity in CCIL that belonged to him. "Well," the man said, "I've bought a lot of machinery in my day, but this is the first time I've ever got money back'."

The Elmwood factory of CCIL is located on grounds covering nearly nine acres, almost half of which is under roof. Inside the buildings, skilled workmen handle the giant drills and presses, red hot metals, and welding torches to manufacture the many machines built by CCIL. Other lines, such as tractors and combines, are obtained from a farm machine manufacturer to be marketed and serviced under the CO-OP name through CCIL.

"But," says the last CCIL annual report, "Perhaps not too many people realize that just as CCIL has blazed a new trail in manufacturing and providing the West with money and soil saving machines such as the Diskers, the Harrower and Folding Draw Bar and the Plower, it has also blazed a new trail in the distribution of machines. Instead of small, inadequately equipped and stocked local agents serving small areas, CCIL Depots are large, strategically located, and offer a complete service for sales, parts, and repairs."

Although circumstances forced the organization to deviate somewhat, at least temporarily, from its avowed policy of keeping selling and distribution costs to a minimum, by having men make calls to solicit business, the deviation is not permanent. A change awaits only a greater appreciation, by farmers, of the co-operative method of owning their own enterprises to serve themselves—a method in which salesmanship and its expense burden is unnecessary.

"All our men have been advised that every time they make a sale they must make it clear to the purchaser that it costs CCIL from 8 percent to 12 percent of the price of the machine to take care of sales' expenses that could have been avoided if the purchaser had acted as his own salesman. They are also instructed to tell each purchaser that no matter where or from whom he buys, the present system of selling will cost him this and more. All our men know that if they did not have to spend time and money hunting for "prospects" and making sales, they could provide all necessary sales and service work and handle three or four times their present volume at little additional expense," says the CCIL's 1958 annual report.

So, after nineteen years of experience and operations, CCIL has proven its

Report of C.F.A. Board Meeting

Winnipeg, July 28-30, 1959

by ED NELSON

I feel that I must report on the C.F.A. board meeting and to say that I am confused would be putting it rather mildly. Mr. Gleave and myself are among those rather unfortunate people who at this stage of the game are trying to ride two horses at once and trying to steer both of them close enough together so that we have half a chance to stay aboard. I think we had hoped even to do more than that and were rather hoping we could keep them close enough so that we could get more people aboard.

My problem at the moment is the verdict on price support policy. The verdict was to ask the government to abandon its attempt to initiate a support program embodying deficiency payments on eggs and hogs, and rather to go back to a straight offer to (buy) policy with lower support price. This was the decision of the majority and I feel that it was induced largely by the fear that deficiency payments would bring on more government control of farming. Being a member of the board, I must accept that decision.

However, as the president of the F.U.A. and a member of I.F.U.C. I must, until the membership decrees otherwise, uphold the principles of deficiency payments and hope at the same time, not to lose control of the horses.

There are some things that are quite obvious to me. A continuance of the old price support policy **without a change in farmers' approach to it** can only end in disaster. This has been proven in the past, particularly in the U.S.A., where at times one individual could get over a million dollars in price supports in one year. If farmers would voluntarily support their co-operative marketing organizations 100% this difficulty could be largely overcome. The establishment of producer marketing boards could do the same. However in either case, so long as there was surplus production, some form of control must be applied either on the large producer or the

possibilities. With greater support from farmers, the organization promises to yield bumper harvests of benefits to users of CCIL machines. "If CCIL had held 50 percent of the total market for the Diskers . . . savings as high as \$3,000,000 could have been made in a single year," says the annual report.

smaller one, or both. In that case the co-operative would be in the impossible position of having to decide which one of its members to cut adrift. The marketing board could do it best because its members would decide the policy to be applied. In either case, the best that can be said is that the farmer would be in a much better position to get the maximum price for his product and might not need government help.

It is my opinion that this is a forlorn hope, at least for some years to come. We are in a period of adjustment and until that adjustment has taken place, we are no different than any other group of people. We are going to need government help. It still seems to me that the deficiency payment on a limited volume of product is the soundest approach and offers a way in which farm production can be directed into the ways that can best fit into our economy. It is true that it does point the finger at the large efficient producer and certainly at the integrated operation. **But it does give each individual an equal opportunity and I believe this is the responsibility of government.** We would need to be prepared to make adjustments and we would need patience. We have limited experience to guide us but I certainly feel that we have people with vision and knowledge that could develop the experience we have. I am sorry that we were not able to convince the majority of the C.F.A. board that it was worth a trial. I am sure we convinced some.

Other than this major decision on policy, the board business was routine. The C.F.A. is certainly covering a very wide field and is taking an active interest in the international field through I.F.A.P., etc. It is in the same position as all our farm organizations are—we are trying to spread ourselves over too large an area with too little funds to do the job properly.

From a Nigerian Newspaper

"The co-operatives (in Nigeria) are doing magnificent jobs and performing surprisingly well in their business activities. They have demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that they seek the welfare of the people of Nigeria."

* * *

The use of weather stripping on doors and windows can save as much as 75 pounds of coal (or its equivalent in natural gas) on a stormy day—according to the Alberta Department of Agriculture. More cold air comes in through door outlets than through windows.

Junior President's Report

It was my announced intention to write in this paper each month, however I missed the second issue because I was in eastern Canada. I shall from now on endeavour to keep my word. These articles will briefly report on the activities on the Junior front and also contain some of my own feelings on subjects which I hope may be of some value to someone.

The Junior front has been relatively active in the past month. The provincial Junior board met on July 24 and 25 at central office. Here are some of the highlights of that meeting. The first morning was spent in a type of workshop, discussing many aspects of Junior program and plans. All the ideas were recorded and the Junior executive will meet toward the end of August to try and come up with some concrete ideas to improve the Junior program. The new members of the board were given a briefing on the camp project. (More on the camp project in a separate article in this issue). In the afternoon the board meeting proper started and several items of business were dealt with, including debates, the queen contest, membership of juniors and junior bulletins. Committees were set up to study each of these problems and they met Saturday morning to draft recommendations. Just a few highlights with regard to possible changes. Debating will be continued under its present plan with more publicity to be released on the debating competition. A significant change in the queen contest is forthcoming. Briefly, the competition will be on a district basis with candidates within a district competing by ticket sales. The district candidate with the largest number of tickets sold becomes the district queen. then the 14 district queens will compete for the Provincial Queen position. Competition in this field being judged on a scale which will include points for deportment, talent, amount of tickets sold, etc. and the district queen receiving the most points will be Provincial Junior Queen. We feel this change will make the contests a more fair type of thing with many aspects considered. Watch for more details in this regard. A schedule of Junior bulletins was drawn up and there will be at least two in each mailing to the locals. It is unfortunate that the full board was not present but all in all it was a most successful meeting.

A few highlights on the Junior Front. The Junior executive was represented at all district conventions. To our mind the

conventions were most successful. The Junior F.U.A. received invitations for three couples to the reception for the Queen in Edmonton, July 22. Those attending were very pleased and happy to have been able to attend. I feel this indicates our importance as an organization, let us work to show that we are worthy of this recognition. George Doupe and myself attended the I.F.U.C. joint board meeting in Guelph and found it most enlightening and interesting. Our past president, Dean Lien, has attended the American Institute of Cooperation meeting in Urbana, Illinois and we look forward to his interesting report.

Now for a few words on the subject of responsibility. You know everyone of us at one time or another accepts responsibility, whether it be a position in a community, provincial or church, or any other type of organization or the task of work at home or at school. Many of us do not realize that we have these responsibilities and thus do not do our best. Every citizen in a democratic society has by virtue of this very type of society a responsibility of some sort but unfortunately we all too often fail to realize this. The point I am driving at is—that it is clearly evident that we all have a responsibility—the problem then seems to be, are we willing to accept it. Whether it is your duty to vote in an election or to obey the law or to be the president of a local, the fact remains that this responsibility is a continuous sort of thing. Too many of us think that after the externally apparent enactment of our duties are carried that we are free of all bonds. This brings me to my perhaps obscure conclusion that each and everyone of us have responsibilities of some sort and that these responsibilities are continuous things 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Let us not forget to carry out our duties at all times to the best of our ability and make our community, province, country and world a more pleasant and organized place to live in.

JR. F.U.A. WIN 7th PRIZE IN EDMONTON EXHIBITION PARADE

The Jr. F.U.A.'s float in the Edmonton exhibition parade won 7th prize. Congratulations to the Juniors for the work done in decorating the car. Miss Lucille Pollock, our Junior F.U.A. Queen, rode in the car.

An old European proverb says: "Visitors always give pleasure—if not at the coming, then at the going."

Progress at Goldeye Lake

This article will contain a brief report of progress of the Goldeye Lake Camp project throughout the summer until this date. It will also contain a report on what has not happened with regard to the camp project itself.

Throughout our estimates and our campaign towards building the camp project we have counted on receiving a great deal of assistance from the farmers of the Farmers' Union of Alberta—in the way of manual assistance in building our camp project. We had counted on this as being one method of keeping the costs of this project down to a reasonable figure.

Two months of advertising in the Organized Farmer has failed to bring any volunteer labor.

We sincerely hope that when the major buildings are begun next year there will be a considerable amount of volunteer labor to reduce the labor costs at the camp site.

As you well know, the building costs today are over half the cost labor requires to build those buildings. Thus you can see that the cost of our project could skyrocket to well over \$50,000 if we have to contract all the work at the camp.

The Junior Camp Committee has let one contract to a gentleman at Rocky Mountain House for three separate projects at the camp site, and these projects he will do himself, or hire his own labor to complete them. One is the clearing of the fire-break, two—the building of the cook shelter and, three, the building of a wash-house. All of these were included on this summer's program that we laid out in the spring. The fire-break is almost complete now, and construction is about to begin on the building of the cook shelter. The costs of these buildings, as I mentioned previously, will be up considerably because of the fact that we have had to hire labor to build them. However, we have taken an alternative step, which has reduced the building costs themselves—that is that we are utilizing our own lumber from the camp area for the building of these buildings. We are getting this lumber for approximately \$30 a thousand, as compared to \$80 or \$90 a thousand if we had bought it elsewhere.

So, work at the camp site is going quite favorably. The road is complete and is very passable. The fire-break is now finished and the clearings are made for the major buildings on the site. The

contractor will begin construction of the buildings at the beginning of the week of August 17th. Written in the contract is an agreement that for every hour of volunteer labor that is put in by an FUA member at the camp site itself he will deduct \$1.00 per hour from his overall contract figure, so that there still is a need for volunteer labor, and if any people, in the membership of this organization, feel that they have time ready to go to the camp site it still can save us a considerable amount of money with regard to the buildings this summer. However, due to the fact that there has been no response so far the camp committee has decided to withdraw its offer to supply food to people working at the site this summer—because of the tremendous administration problems of not knowing who will be there. So, if you are going to the camp site you will be required to bring your sleeping equipment, as well as your own food and cooking utensils for this summer's work only.

One final thing, there will be need for a work party to go in after the first snow falls, toward the end of October, to do a considerable amount of burning at the site. Please keep this in mind, fill out your forms in the Organized Farmer if you intend to go and submit them to head office in plenty of time so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

All-in-all the camp project will be running approximately on schedule with the completion of the three projects mentioned by the 15th of September, and we hope to kick-off the major building campaign next summer

The financial support to the campaign has been most gratifying and you can see this by looking at your thermometer that is in this issue of the Organized Farmer. However, the other aspects of volunteer labor have not come up to our expectations. Let us see if we cannot give this camp even fuller and more fuller support.

Junior Camp Donations

Total receipts brought forward (last issue)	\$ 9,583.40
Allan DesChamps	5.00
Red Deer Rural Hockey Ass'n	84.57
Wanham FUA #141	31.00
District 2 Convention	57.13
Fairview FWUA #201	50.00
Royce FUA #230	38.50
St. Lina FUA #402	60.00
Morinville FWUA #504	100.00
Pella Fulham FUA #574	28.00
Stony Plain FWUA #501	40.00

Galahad-Pleasington FUA #814	100.00
Painter Creek FUA #839	16.00
Bentley FUA #923	50.00
Allingham FUA #1015	100.00
Roseleaf FWUA #1023	41.00
Chestermere FUA, FWUA and Jr. FUA	45.00
Rainbow FUA #1133	10.00
Craigmyle FWUA #1102	10.00
Red Cross FUA #1219	50.00
Black Diamond FWUA #1214	10.00
Makepeace FUA #1312	40.00
TOTAL	\$10,549.60

Goldeye Lake

Unspoiled it lies as at Creation's dawn,
All undisturbed by man's mad rush for gain,
Unchanged by ages that have come and gone,
No roar of commerce shall its blue profane.

Deep nestled in a vale of virgin green,
With mirrored trees in its translucent deep,
Scarce ruffled by the breeze, in calm serene,
While all about their watch the mountains keep.

The ageless mounds of stone uprear their peaks—
Snow-capped— at morn and evening crowned with gold;
Scarce heard below, the muted echo speaks,
Though storm and clouds are round their summits rolled.

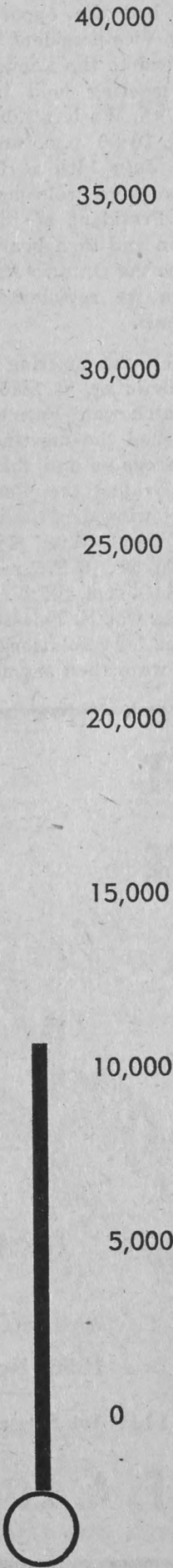
Tall trees, majestic, reaching heavenward,
With verdure clothe the marge and slope and hill;
And, rank on rank, stand sentinel and guard,
To keep inviolate the valley still.

White falls upon the lake the filmy mist,
At eventide, as shadows longer grow;
In peace and reverence I stand, and list
To Nature's benediction murmured low.
—by Art Falla, Sedgewick, Alberta

Ain't It The Truth

Canada is loaded down with pork.
If they'd put a visible piece of it in every tin of "porkanbeans" the surplus would disappear immediately.
* * *
Definition of temperamental: easy glum, easy glow.

CAMP FUND CAMPAIGN CHART



I.F.U.C. JOINT BOARD MEETING

by Geo. Doupe,
Jr. FUA 1st Vice-president

In July I had the opportunity, as Jr. F.U.A. 1st Vice-president to go with the senior board to the annual I.F.U.C. joint board meeting held in Guelph, July 14th - 16th. We left Edmonton on July 11th at 10:30 p.m. and arrived in Guelph on July 14th at 10:30 a.m. On arrival we were welcomed by Mr. Gordon Hill, President of the Ontario Farmers Union and then boarded a bus that took us to the Ontario Agricultural College where we registered for our rooms and meals.

After dinner the meeting convened at the Soils Building, at 1:30 p.m. Mr. Gleave, Saskatchewan Farmers Union President, opened the meeting by welcoming the delegates and thanking the O.F.U. for providing the pleasant surroundings. Following this, chairmen were elected and they were Ed Nelson, F.U.A.; B. Taylor, O.F.U.; R. Usick, M.F.U.; and A. Gleave, S.F.U. Secretary for the meeting was S. Thiesson, S.F.U. The committees for resolutions, steering, and publicity were then set up. At this

time it was moved that the press be admitted to the meeting.

Mr. Gordon Hill welcomed us as delegates to the joint board meeting, expressing the pleasure of the O.F.U. to act as hosts this year. Mr. Hill then introduced Mr. Huntley, director of the Crops Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Huntley brought greetings to the delegates from the college. He commended the delegates as being among those who are taking an active interest in dealing with problems that affect their welfare.

We then heard reports from Mr. Nelson, on the NATO Conference. Mr. Hill reported on the Advisory Committee to the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Mr. Gleave reported on the changes in federal hog grading. We were then told of an invitation to send delegates to a meeting of the C.F.A. and the Meat Packers Council with regard to price spreads between grades. We sent Messrs. Foster, Anderson, Bright, instructing them to ask for a \$5.00 premium on Grade A hogs.

After supper a social evening was held with all the delegates taking part in games and sing-songs. The evening ended with a short dance.

On Wednesday morning we heard a report by Mr. J. Patterson on his activities in the I.F.U.C. office in Ot-

tawa. Mr. Patterson felt that timing for press releases and advance arrangements for presentations and appointments was important for good relations.

The report on the International Wheat Agreement was given by Mr. Gleave who compared the new and old agreements. Mr. Gleave felt that Great Britain being in the new agreement was very important.

Mr. Gleave then introduced Mr. Jean Lemoine, pres. of L'union Catholique des Cultivateurs, in other words the Quebec Farmers Union. Mr. Lemoine pointed out some of the differences in problems and outlook between the east and west. However, he stressed the need of unity within Canadian agriculture if we want to get the policy that will assure the future of the family farm.

Mr. Frank Perkin, chairman of the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, spoke next on the history of marketing boards in Ontario and also how they were operating today. The delegates broke into discussion groups to discuss questions arising from Mr. Perkin's address and the findings of each group were reported to the meeting.

Greetings were brought from the Canadian Labor Congress to the I.F.U.C. by Mr. George Holme who is secretary of the Canadian Farmers Labor Co-ordinating Council. Mr. Holme told of the

**FINEST
IN THE
FIELD**



MAILING ADDRESS:

Box 1056 North Edmonton

1119-1st Street S. E. Calgary

SAVE
on all your



The Famous Scoop-A-Second Loader is available in Four Big Sizes: 40' 7" tube; 30' 7" tube; 30' 6" tube; 24' 6" tube.

Also available is the 27 foot New Utility Loader. All of these are rugged, quality machines.

Also seasonal are Steel Grain Bins in 1350 bushels and 2,000 bushels sizes.

These are all available at either Calgary or Edmonton U.F.A. CO-OP FARM SUPPLY SHOPPING CENTRE or write to the address listed.

Also available — CO-RAL — the dramatic livestock insecticide discovery. Write for information to either address or see your local secretary.

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE THE BUSINESS YOU OWN

U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD. - - - Farm Supply Division

things being done by the council and also stated that a pamphlet on the price of farm machinery was being printed.

On Thursday morning we discussed resolutions dealing with marketing boards, price stabilization and crop insurance, to list a few.

We also heard a report from the delegates to the Hog Pricing Meeting. They reported on changes in weights for various grades and a substantial increase in premiums for grade A hogs over the proposed \$3.00 premium.

Mr. Turner, vice chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board then spoke on the various means of stabilizing prices for agricultural products.

Mr. F. Von Pilis, publicity director for the S.F.U., spoke on the needs for publicity at all levels of our organization. He said that small rural weekly papers were not informed of local happenings and that they would be only too happy to print this news if they got it in time to meet their publishing deadline. Mr. Von Pilis also spoke on the need for keeping the press free.

We then discussed the possibility of a joint farm union paper and this was referred to the I.F.U. Council. Also referred to the council for further investigation was the matter of a National Farm Union.

The place for the next I.F.U.C. joint board meeting was discussed and it was agreed that it will be in Alberta. Following this the meeting was adjourned.

After supper the delegates went to Stratford where they watched a Shakespearean play that was being presented as part of the Stratford Festival.

On Friday morning most of the western delegates boarded two buses that took us on a tour of the International Harvester Company plant at Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula and, of course, the Niagara Falls. The tour was sponsored by the International Harvester Company.

We started home that same night leaving Toronto at 11:30 p.m. and arriving in Edmonton at 8 o'clock of the morning of July 20th.

In closing I would like to say that this was my first meeting where people from other provinces attended and I feel that the information gained by taking a look at other people's problems and hearing their ideas is invaluable.

Scientists have found that if a dairy cow is supplied with only soft water to drink it will give 14% more milk than it would if the water was hard.

Focus of the Fortnight

by Ernest Page

West with East

We have just been reading the final report of the Atlantic Congress held in London from the 5th to the 10th of June. We do not feel disposed to criticize the procedures or the conclusions of the conference generally, but there is one part of the report which seems to reflect the smugness and self satisfaction which often bedevils the western world.

The spiritual and cultural committee of the Congress had this as the 10th point in its general statement: "At a time when the future of the world is at stake, when the enslaved peoples are looking for hope, when the people of Africa, Asia and Oceania have a decisive choice before them, the Atlantic Community must put forward a constructive concept of civilization of the future which is capable of winning everyone's support, and must demonstrate by its actions that it is determined to promote that idea".

The term "enslaved peoples" is not defined but in the context of NATO we can assume that this refers to the people under Russian domination. It is sheer fallacy to suggest that all or most of the despair and lack of hope in the world is confined to certain areas. First hand reporters have told us that many people in the so-called communist countries are filled with enthusiasm and buoyancy and hope, and on the other hand it is all too obvious that many of our own citizens lead lives of great desperation in this age of materialism.

The statement says that the peoples of Africa, Asia and Oceania have a decisive choice before them. What choice? Well, presumably, the choice between running their own affairs or relying on a dictator. But have the people of China known anything but dictatorship? How long have the people of India been in position to contemplate any other system? The fact is such people are not confronted with a once and for all choice at all. They are confronted with choices everyday, each of which tends to establish the nature of their future lives. Haven't we in our turn choices to make too?

Then the statement says that the Atlantic community must put forward a constructive concept of civilization of the future. Who's talking now? Would anyone seriously suggest that the catch-as-catch-can features of the profit system add up to any constructive concept

of civilization? Heaven forbid! If humanity has a future it lies in the hope that the immoralities of the profit system can be modified with sufficient speed within the democratic context to avert ultimate disaster — by co-operative action, for instance.

That constructive concept of civilization, so necessary, can be developed only through collaboration West with East. It seems unfortunate that the Atlantic Congress gave the impression that the West can conceive a solution to the problems of humanity for the East. The nations of the West do not have all the answers; they are still searching for many of them.



**REMEMBER
IMPLEMENTS
WON'T PUT THE
DROP ON ANYONE
if you lower them.**

Are You Listening To

"The Voice of Agriculture" your FUA Radio Program Monday Through Friday

CJDV — Drumheller 7:15 a.m.
 CKSA — Lloydminster 6:55 a.m.
 CJCD — Dawson Creek 7:25 a.m.
 CFCW — Camrose 6:55 p.m.
 CKYL — Peace River 7:00 a.m.
 CFGP — Grande Prairie 1:10 p.m.
 CHFA — Edmonton

(French) 12:53 p.m.

Broadcast of July 6

"As for the argument that free enterprise is threatened by the establishment of Boards, most farmers do not take this too seriously. They agree that free enterprise might be o.k. — if it applied to everyone in our economy. But on the day that the first tariff wall was built, free enterprise began to disappear. Everytime a subsidy is paid, or a duty imposed, everytime a restriction of any kind is placed on trade, free enterprise is interfered with. The only place where it still functions to some extent is in the sale of some farm products. So, in the minds of most Western farmers, the cry that producer-controlled marketing boards interfere with free enterprise is a bit silly."

July 10

"There are very few businesses or industries today which do not spend a lot of money on research. Things are moving so fast that it is difficult to know how to meet changing conditions. We need to look and plan ahead if we are to keep our place in the world. The Co-operative Union of Canada, last year, set up what is known as the National Committee for Research on Co-operatives. It has help and support of some of the best men in the Co-operative movement, including an economist from the Alberta Wheat Pool and a member from the Extension Department of the University of Alberta. Among the problems which they are studying is the relationship between Marketing Boards and Co-operatives. These two types of organizations, which should work closely together, have on occasion gotten at cross-purposes. This sort of thing must be avoided."

July 13

"Today Japan is the second biggest customer for Canadian wheat, next to Britain. Last year Japan bought 38 million bushels of Canadian wheat, and in the neighborhood of 10 million bushels of barley. We must also remember that this is just a beginning. The British Isles last year took about 3 times as much wheat as Japan, but Japan has twice the population of Britain. So — it is possible that Japan, at some future date, could be our biggest customer for grain.

Certainly, she can take a lot more, as her people learn to use our grain in the place of rice.

"Now, what can we do to encourage and develop this market? Well, first of all, we must recognize that Japan is a small, rather mountainous country, with very limited farm land and practically no other natural resources, and that she has far more people than she can feed. That means that she must import food, which must be paid for. The only thing that Japan has for export are the products of human labor, so if we hope to sell grain, or anything else, to Japan, we must take in payment these products of Japanese laborers. Otherwise they just can't take our grain."

July 14

"The Alberta Wheat Pool reports that last year Russia produced 2,300 million bushels of wheat. That is nearly twice as much as the biggest crop ever produced by the U.S.A. This spring they planted 112 million acres to wheat — over twice as much as the U.S. and five times as much as Canada. Yet the population of Russia is roughly equal to that of Canada and the U.S. combined, which means that they will likely have a tremendous volume of wheat to export, — and very soon.

"This is the situation, so far as world wheat production is concerned. We may not like it but we must not hide our heads in the sand. Certainly, as human beings, we must feel happy that starvation is being overcome in these countries, where the people have suffered centuries of misery. And surely, by working with these people, we can all enjoy the higher standard of living which such progress makes possible.

"A new era has arrived, in the long history of mankind. It could and should be the best period man has ever known."

F.U.A. Liability Insurance

"The purpose of this insurance is to protect a farmer with respect to liability imposed upon him for damage to persons or property caused by accident. It will include accidents occurring about his premises, and from acts of himself and his employees. It will also cover accidents occurring while he or his employees are performing custom farming operations on other property. Accidents arising out of the operation of the farmer's machinery and equipment will be covered, except where the equipment constitutes vehicles which require to be licensed pursuant to the laws of the Province and which are covered by automobile policies.

"The basic policy does not give protection from personal injury claims made by an employee against the farmer. However, the payment of an additional premium will extend the coverage of the Policy so as to include claims for damages including bodily injury, loss of services and death of farm employees.

(the above are excerpts from Point of Law by A. M. Brownlee, which appeared in the July issue of the Organized Farmer)

You **MUST** take out this liability policy before you can obtain Employees Liability.

A single plant of wild mustard, stinkweed, pigweed, foxtail or campion produces about 10,000 to 20,000 seeds; shepherd's purse seeds, about 50,000 and tumbling mustard as many as 1,500,000 weed seeds.

Membership up to July 31, 1959

DISTRICT	Membership	Units	1958 Total Units
District 1	3,886	1,833	1,268
District 2	4,578	2,104	1,252
District 3	3,796	1,825	1,544
District 4	5,174	2,277	1,939
District 5	4,222	1,864	1,322
District 6	6,163	2,906	2,632
District 7	5,624	2,611	2,538
District 8	4,695	2,235	1,855
District 9	5,528	2,608	2,083
District 10	6,848	3,368	2,493
District 11	3,303	1,659	1,303
District 12	4,088	1,867	1,723
District 13	1,988	954	765
District 14	3,969	1,960	1,661
	63,861	30,071	24,378

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office

ABEE — Co-op Store

ACADIA VALLEY — Wm. Jepps—A. W. P. Agent

ACME — James Ellis—A.W.P. Agent.

AIRDRIE — Howard Stapley—A.W.P. Agent

ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff

ALIX — Bert McAlister—A.W.P. Agent

ALLIANCE — Jack Bateman.

ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.

ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent

ATHABASCA — E. Siemens—Athabasca Co-op Store.

BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.

BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store

BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent.

BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.

BAWLF — S. M. Grasdall—A. W. P. Agent

BEISEKER — Leo Martz—A.W.P. Agent

BENTLEY — John Somshor—A.W.P. Agent

BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.

BLUFFTON — Charlie Plank

BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk

BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent

BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent

BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent

BRANT — Bernard Sellers—A.W.P. Agent.

BRETON — Hans Hanson

BROOKS — Victor Rose

BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent

BURDETT — John Kreeft

BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.

BYEMOOR — George Jameson—Maple Leaf Oil

CALAHOO — J. J. McDonald—A. W. P. Agent

CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka

CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.

CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.

CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent

CARROT CREEK — Thomas Silk

CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier

CAYLEY — W. H. Demison—A.W.P. Agent

CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent

CHINOOK — N. Schmitz—A.W.P. Agent

CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—A.W.P. Agent

CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent

CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent

CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent

COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.

CONSORT — Clare Redel

CORONATION — Lester H. Wager

CROSSFIELD — Clarence Crockett—A.W.P. Agent

CZAR — Ralph Brausen—A.W.P. Agent

DAPP — Tom Foster

DAYSLAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent

DELBURNE — Mervin Paulson—A.W.P. Agent.

DELIA — Faye McBride—A.W.P. Agent

DEWBERRY — Neil Jones

DERWENT — John Karpchuk.

DIDSBURY — Ace Esler—A.W.P. Agent.

DIDSBURY EAST — Neapolis Co-op

DONALDA — A. M. Vikse

DOWLING — Luther Gilbert—A.W.P. Agent.

DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent

ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store

EDBERG — Don Scott—A.W.P. Agent.

EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey—A.W.P. Agent

EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.

EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store

EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street

EDSON — Adolph Bergeron

EGREMONT — John Manzulenko—A.W.P. Agent

ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent

ELNORA — Richard Duffin

ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.

ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent.

ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.

FALUN — Bob Ewart.

FERINTOSH — H. Hausauer—A.W.P. agent

FLEET — Peter Cornelissen—A.W.P. Agent

FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.

FORESTBURG — Chris Willing—A.W.P. Agent

FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent

FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.

GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent

GALAHAD — I. Carlson—A.W.P. Agent.

GLEICHEN — W. Blaney—A.W.P. Agent

GRANUM — L. A. Munro—A.W.P. Agent.

HANNA — Malcolm Colbert—A. W. P. Agent

HAYTER — Robert Sheets—A.W.P. Agent

HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent

HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.

HEATH — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. Agent.

HEINSBURG — E. A. Lowe—U.G.G. Agent

HEISLER — Francis Fankhanel—A.W.P. Agent.

HEMARUKA — Irvine Miller—A.W.P. Agent.

HESKETH — Roy McDermid—A.W.P. Agent.

HIGH RIVER — Chas. Hicklin—A.W.P. Agent

HIGH RIVER EAST — Robert Slack

HILDA — Fred Ziegler—A.W.P. Agent.

HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.

HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.

HUSSAR — Ted Ecklund—A.W.P. Agent.

IDDESLEIGH — H. A. McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent

INLAND — H. A. Williams—A.W.P. Agent.

INNISFAIL — George Eliuk—Maple Leaf Oil

IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.

IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.

ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent

JOSEPHBURG — L. Thomas—A.W.P. Agent

KIRRIEMUIR — R. L. Tonack—A. W. P. Agent

KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.

LAC LA BICHE — Knut Olson—A.W.P. Agent

LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.

LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham

LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.

LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent

LAVOY — Harry Harsulla—A.W.P. Agent

LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.

LEGAL — Emile J. Parent—A. W. P. Agent

LESLIEVILLE — Alfred DeMan—A.W.P. Agent.

LLOYDMINSTER — Graeme Rieme

LOMOND — John Gray—A.W.P. Agent

MADDEN — Pete Miller.

MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.

MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.

MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.

MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent

MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.

MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.

MEETING CREEK — H. M. Korstad—A. W. P. Agent

MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.

MILO — Geo. Thurlow—A.W.P. Agent

MORRIN — Herman Bratke—A.W.P. Agent

MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store

MUNDARE — Mundare Co-op

MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.

MYRNAM — J. N. Sosnowski

NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil

NEW BRIDGEN — Nelson Holmes—A.W.P. Agent.

NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.

NOBLEFORD — Hugh Thomson—A.W.P. Agent.

OBERLIN — Bob Linklater—A.W.P. Agent.

OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.

OKOTOKS — Allan Murray—A.W.P. Agent.

OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.

ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.

PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent

PIBROCH — Walter Regehr—A.W.P. Agent.

PICARDVILLE — Ulric Landry—A.W.P. Agent.

PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.

PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.

PONOKA — Fred Auten.

PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.

RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.

RAYMOND — Robert Graham

RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op

REDLAND — Lloyd Tumoth—A.W.P. Agent

RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent

ROCKYFORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — Clara Thompson

ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad

ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.

RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.

RYLEY — Danny Manderson

SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.

SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.

SILVER HEIGHTS — Chas. Stoltz

SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.

SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba

STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.

ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.
 STANDARD — M. Devost—A.W.P. Agent.
 STETTTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.
 STRATHMORE — Francis Flynn— U. F. A. Co-op
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent
 STROME — Dennis Wisner—A.W.P. Agent.
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.
 TEES — Swen Odland—A.W.P. Agent
 THORHILD — Thorhild Co-op
 THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.
 THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.
 TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.
 VAUXHALL — Gordon McLeod—A.W.P. Agent.
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.
 VEGREVILLE — Wilbur Weller—A.W.P. Agent.
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil
 VETERAN — J. B. Wenger— A. W. P. Agent
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil
 VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Wasketau Co-op
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.
 WINTERBURN-ACHESON — John Hanson—
 A. W. P. Agent

WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent
 WRENTHAM — Owen Halsted
 YOUNGSTOWN — Howard Ferguson—A.W.P. Agent
 PEACE RIVER —
 BEAVERLODGE — A. D. McCue
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell
 BROWVALE — A. Fordyce
 CHERRY POINT — A. R. Erickson
 DAWSON CREEK — Dahlen and Dolan
 ENILDA — James Irwin
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — J. Ken McIntosh—Co-op Store
 GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.
 McLENNAN — Joseph Roy
 NAMP — Wallace J. Signer
 NORTH STAR — North Star Co-op
 RYCROFT — George A. Nordstrom
 SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron
 SPIRIT RIVER — C. L. Haglund— A. W. P. Agent
 SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott
 TANGENT — A. Blais
 VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.
 WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.
 WEMBLEY — Dan Rycroft—A.W.P. Agent
 WHITELAW — Maurice H. Trahan
 WOKING — Alfred Sawers

The Bank of Canada And the F.U.A. Resolution

by M. F. Bauer

Dept. of Political Economy, U. of A.

At the last annual meeting of the F.U.A. a resolution was passed which read as follows: "We believe that the facilities of the Bank of Canada should be used to provide money at cost to finance the Canadian Wheat Board and other national marketing projects." Taken at its face value, this resolution would seem to be beneficial to farmers since it requests loans at low interest rates for farm marketing agencies, which lowers their operating costs, and therefore ultimately provides higher payments to farmers.

But would the resolution, if implemented, really be beneficial to farmers? It seems to me that implementation of the resolution would do much more harm than good, not only to farmers but also to the whole Canadian economy.

First, let it be understood that I am **not** arguing against low cost loans to farm marketing agencies. All I want to do is to point out the definite dangers involved to farmers and to others if such loans are obtained from the Bank of Canada rather than from some other source. Putting the matter bluntly, I think that the Bank of Canada is the

worst possible source from which to get such loans. To throw some light on this question, we need to consider what the Bank of Canada is, and what role it plays in the Canadian economy.

The Bank of Canada is a special kind of bank, quite different from the ordinary chartered banks. Its purpose is not to lend to the public, but to help stabilize the level of economic activity in Canada. A major part of this job is to protect the value of our money by stabilizing prices. In short, it is Canada's first line of defence against inflation and deflation.

The Bank's ability to regulate the level of prices depends on its ability to control the amount (the supply) of money in Canada, for an increase or decrease in the amount of money tends to cause a rise or fall in the level of prices. For example, an increase in the supply of money in the hands of the public generally causes increased spending. Since this spending almost always increases more rapidly than new goods can be produced for sale, its effect is to bid up the prices of already existing goods.

Increases and decreases in the supply of money are primarily caused by changes in the volume of loans (credit) extended by the chartered banks. This is true because by far the largest part of the money supply is made up of chartered bank deposits, and most of these deposits arise because of the lending operations of the banks. In fact, in Canada, about 92 per cent of total

bank deposits ultimately result from credit extended by the banks to their customers.

All of this means that the Bank of Canada, in order to stabilize prices, must be allowed to exercise control over the total amount of credit extended by the chartered banks. If inflationary pressures threaten the country, for example, the Bank of Canada must be free to cut back the amount of credit that borrowers can obtain from the chartered banks no matter who the borrower or how sound the reasons for the loans. As borrowers, we all find this restriction on credit inconvenient to say the least, but it is absolutely necessary if we are not to suffer from the far greater evil of inflation.

The Bank of Canada can, and does, attempt to exercise control over the total amount of credit and money in Canada. It can do this because the ability of the chartered banks to create credit and deposits depends on the amount of cash reserves they hold. In Canada, the chartered banks are required by law to hold cash reserves equal to at least 8 per cent of their total deposits. If cash reserves rise above this minimum figure, the banks can increase the amount of their deposits by simply making more loans (provided, of course, that a sound demand for credit exists). If their cash reserves fall below this figure, the banks must decrease their deposits by calling in some loans or selling securities. The cash reserves take the form of paper money held in the

vaults of the banks, and, much more important, deposits held by the chartered banks in the Bank of Canada.

Now, the important question is this: How can the Bank of Canada bring about changes in chartered bank reserves, and in this way affect the ability of these banks to lend money and create deposits? The Bank of Canada causes changes in chartered bank reserves primarily by altering the availability of its own credit. This it can do by buying or selling government securities. Suppose, for example, that the Bank of Canada thinks it necessary to increase the money supply. It then buys government bonds in the securities market. It pays for these bonds by writing cheques against itself. The sellers of bonds obtain these cheques and deposits them in the chartered banks with which they deal. The chartered banks, in turn, present the cheques for payment to the Bank of Canada. The Bank of Canada makes payment by creating credit: it makes payment simply by adding the value of the cheques presented to the deposits held by the chartered bank reserves, and enables them to increase their own loans and deposits. Therefore, if the Bank of Canada bought, say \$1,000,000 of Government bonds, the sellers of the bonds would receive \$1,000,000 in Bank of Canada cheques. The deposit of these cheques in the chartered banks would enable the banks to increase their deposits at the Bank of Canada (cash reserves) by \$1,000,000. This increase in cash reserves would enable the chartered banking system to expand loans and deposits to a **maximum limit** of approximately 12 times the increase in reserves, or \$12,000,000. Briefly, then, if the Bank of Canada thought it desirable to purchase \$1,000,000 of government bonds, its action would enable the chartered banking system, through its lending operations, to increase the money supply of Canada, by about \$12,000,000.

The highly important point in this whole argument is this: the Bank of Canada's function is to regulate the money supply, and it can do this **only** if it has full control over its credit creating powers. The Bank must be free to expand credit and the money supply during periods of deflation so as to prevent any major decrease in the price level. Even more important at present, it must be free to contract the volume of credit and the money supply during periods of inflation in order to prevent any great increase in prices.

Now, what has all this to do with the F.U.A. resolution? The answer is this: If the Bank of Canada were required

THIS MONTH . . .

AUGUST 9-11—Dean Lien, Junior F.U.A. executive member, attended the American Institute of Co-operation Conference held at Urbana Ill.

AUGUST 10—Several Alberta co-operatives met at the F.U.A. office to appoint Floyd Griesbach as director of a program.

AUGUST 14—Clare Anderson, F.U.A. vice-president attended the A.F.A. board meeting.

AUGUST 19—Ed Nelson, F.U.A. president, attended the I.F.U.C. meeting with the federal cabinet ministers re deficiency payments on eggs.

to make loans to farm marketing agencies, the overall effect would be highly inflationary. Loans to the marketing agencies would be made by creating deposits for these agencies at the Bank of Canada. When the agencies wrote cheques against these deposits, the cheques would enter normal business channels and would soon end up in the possession of chartered banks. This would result in an increase in chartered bank cash reserves. Ultimately, the money supply would be greatly expanded and this would tend to create inflationary pressures. In the end, if the Bank of Canada were required to lend to marketing agencies, the effect would be just as inflationary as if the Bank of Canada bought government bonds in the market.

What is even worse, the lending procedure visualized by the resolution would be rigid and independent of any monetary policy that the Bank of Canada might need to apply to stabilize prices. This would gravely weaken the ability of the Bank to fight inflation.

Obviously, the amount of credit required by the marketing agencies would depend upon the volume of their business; as the volume increased, the Bank of Canada would be called upon to increase its loans. This might cause no harm in some situations. But what would happen if, as is often the case, business firms all over the country found their credit needs expanding at that same time? To allow the total volume of credit to expand unchecked would give rise to a serious inflationary situation. The Bank of Canada, therefore, would have to act to prevent inflation. It would have to check the expansion of credit, and this would involve restricting the amount of credit obtainable from the banks by all borrowers throughout the country. In this situation, the Bank would find itself in the illogical position of having to increase the volume of credit extended to marketing agencies,

while at the same time trying to prevent an increase in the total volume of credit in Canada as a whole. In other words, the Bank would, in fact, be fighting against itself, and its power to control inflation would be dangerously weakened.

Since the F.U.A. resolution would not only directly promote inflationary pressures but would also weaken the Bank of Canada's control over inflation, the resolution must surely be harmful to the farm community. Farmers are one of the groups hardest hit by national inflation. To the extent that they sell in world markets, the prices they receive are determined by conditions in these markets. Inflation in Canada will not cause prices in world markets to rise. On the other hand, inflation in Canada, will cause farm costs of production to rise. The F.U.A. resolution, then, would simply tend to increase the squeeze between prices and costs and make the present plight of farmers even worse. Instead of helping farmers, the resolution would, on balance, make them worse off than ever.

A possible alternative to this resolution might be one calling on the federal treasury to subsidize chartered bank loans to national marketing agencies to the extent, say, of the difference between chartered bank loan rates and the rate on government treasury bills. This would enable the marketing agencies to borrow at as low a rate as does the federal treasury. At the same time it would make farm credit demands, as well as the demands on the non-farm sector, subject to the general monetary policy of the country. This condition, whether we like it or not, is absolutely necessary if the struggle against inflation is to be successful.

Think how a mother kangaroo must feel on a rainy day when the kids can't play outside.

Co-operator of the Year Moves West

by ED NELSON



FLOYD GRIESBACH

Mr. Griesbach, formerly of London, Ontario, has been named director of the program being developed by the F.U.A. and leading co-operatives in Alberta.

Mr. Griesbach, along with his wife Adeline, and four daughters — Ellen, Patsy, Susan and Bonnie, has moved to Edmonton.

To many of our readers Mr. Griesbach's name will be a familiar one while, to others, he is a stranger, but only for a very short time. His activities have been numerous and varied—from being one of the founders and president for two terms — of the Georgian View United Farm Young People, to being liaison officer for the Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at London, Ontario, where he served ten counties. We might add here, for the information of our readers, that he later became Junior president of the U.F.Y.P.O., which is comparable to our Junior F.U.A.

Our F.W.U.A. members will be interested to know that Mr. Griesbach helped introduce Blue Cross to rural Ontario and later became a charter director of the Simcoe Co-operative Medical Services which set the pattern for over thirty such services in Ontario and Quebec.

During the eight years he served as national secretary of the National Farm Radio Forum he conducted numerous short courses and lectures on topics relating to rural community living. These courses have taken Mr. Griesbach into

GRAY WOODED SOIL SURVEY

by Clare Anderson

In June a tour of gray wooded soils in the Peace River area, and assessment of work done by Experimental Farmers on this type of soil was arranged by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

This was the result of a resolution passed at both the F.U.A. and A.F.A. annual conventions asking for an experimental farm to be established on the gray wooded soil.

Those taking part included: Dr. Ripley, director of experimental farms for Canada, and representatives from all experimental farms connected with this type of soil, Scott and Melfort in Saskatchewan, Prince George and Smithers, B.C. and Lacombe, Beaverlodge and Ft.

every province and nearly every university in Canada.

Floyd gained a great deal of experience as a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in Ontario during the early war years, and would be a valuable informant if a similar commission was ever set up here in Alberta.

Last October, Floyd was given the award "Co-operator of the Year" by the Ontario Co-operative Union. This award reads in part, 'for outstanding accomplishments in the field of education'. Perhaps a great deal of Mr. Griesbach's knowledge of educational problems can be attributed to the fact that he attended the first folk school that helped establish the pattern for such schools in Canada, along the pattern set by Denmark some 60 years ago.

As a member and vice-president of the Collingwood Vegetable Growers Association he worked on and with marketing boards.

In the field of young people and community work, he was president of the Collingwood Kiltie Band; president of a local credit union; was a garden club leader for a teen-age group in London, plus other activities too numerous to mention.

His skill with discussion techniques and meeting procedures has made him constantly in demand for meetings at all levels, therefore we feel that he is able to contribute a great deal to our farm movement.

We are sure every F.U.A. member will want to wish Mr. Griesbach, his wife and family the best of luck.

Vermilion. Dr. Bentley represented the University of Alberta.

Representing farmers were: Archie Lindquist, Hythe; W. B. Godfrey, Clairmont; Ray Webber, Berwyn; C. L. Christianson, Wanham; Charles Moore, Debolt; Les Harris and J. M. Smith of Beaverlodge; L. Hendrigan, Winfield; Frank Maddock, Entwistle; J. M. Bentley and Jim McFall, Edmonton; and myself.

On June 23rd the delegation travelled from McLennan through Wanham, Rycroft and Spirit River and north to Dawson Creek and Ft. St. John. This route permitted observation of the experimental plots at the McLennan, Blueberry Mountain and Baldonnel Illustration Stations, all located on different types of gray wooded soils. In addition the delegation under the leadership of Dr. Bentley and Bill Odynsky examined the major soil types found in the area. These included soils of the Nampa, Davis, Culp, Codesa, Donnelly and Braeburn classification.

We spent the night at Dawson Creek and then drove to the breaking project east of the Beaverlodge Experimental farm. While en route and at the project we observed other soil types, Hazelmere, Demmitt and Debolt. These are all different types of gray wooded soil, all having the characteristics of low organic, leached top soil, poor tilth, but being built up of different parent material. Colour of soil is a very poor indication of its fertility. All of these soils are not sulphur deficient, as are the gray soils of west central Alberta, like Winfield, Breton, Athabasca. It seems the Athabasca river is roughly the dividing line between sulphur deficient to the south and not sulphur deficient north.

Nitrogen deficiency is general and there is a good response to high nitrogen fertilizer although some germination trouble is showing up under heavy application of nitrogen directly with the seed, indicating perhaps the need for spacing high nitrogen fertilizer about one inch from the seed, especially in flax.

Some of the farmers had some difficulty following the technical terms used. Perhaps this may account for farmers not making as much use of information already available.

At Beaverlodge each of the experimental farms gave papers on their work and what additional work they thought was needed.

I thought W. T. Burns, superintendent at Prince George, B. C. hit the nail on the head when he said too much emphasis was placed on grain production on this type of soil, when all experimental work points out that grain

production depletes this soil very rapidly while grass and legume production builds it up and improves this soil, then the answer is to emphasize a grassland type of farming.

Dr. Bentley did an excellent job of explaining simply the basic problems are in the soil structure and elements, but that these can be largely corrected by good management.

The small plots at Breton have demonstrated this. It seems to me that the Breton plots, directed by the University of Alberta, have provided more useful information to the farmer than the experimental farms. Perhaps this is because the university has an extension department and has been better able to get information to the farmer on the land.

Most technical people agreed that more research was needed, but that another experimental farm was not the answer, but rather that more work be done on projects at illustration stations and with individual farmers who could do the experimental work better and have it in a place where farmers could see the work and thereby make more use of it.

The farmer committee met and after considerable discussion passed the following resolution.

"WHEREAS large areas of land that are presently settled and being farmed are of various types of gray wooded soil, and

WHEREAS it is our considered opinion that still more factual information is required to properly cope with the special production problems experienced on these soils, and that greater emphasis and acceleration of research should be undertaken;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we express our appreciation of the valuable work that has been and is being undertaken, but urgently request that additional assistance be given in the expansion of research projects and fields of investigation so that farmers presently established on these soils will have factual information to do a more effective job and so that information will be available if and when any program of farm expansion is encouraged on the gray soil areas."

This may not be what the original resolution asked for but the farmer committee considered this a better means to the same end and I think this tour and reassessment of work done in this regard cannot help but improve the approach to the work of helping solve some of the difficulties in the management of gray wooded soils.

A.L.C. Annual Meeting

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Alberta Livestock Co-op was held in Edmonton July 16 & 17th at which the below listed Delegates attended.

Should any locals wish to have a report of this meeting, I am sure that any of the delegates shown would be pleased to attend any meeting of the Local, and we think that all locals should avail themselves of this service

List of Delegates to Alberta Livestock Co-op. Ltd., Nineteenth Annual Meeting

John F. Cox, Fort St. John, B.C.
Clay Martin, Montney, B.C.
Henry Bentley, Progress, B.C.

ALBERTA

Jake J. Bysterveld, Delburne
Duane Johnson, Delburne
Morris Jevne, Millet
H. H. Peterson, Bentley
F. J. Rice, Lacombe
G. G. Barager, Thorsby
W. L. Barritt, Mirror
John Hallett, Fleet
Carl Ekman, Fleet
Fritz Radefeldt, Consort
J. Sambrook, Eckville
J. R. Desfosses, Falher
A. Anctil, Falher
Pete Tarach, Glendon
J. O. Johnson, Beaverlodge
L. Hawkes, Dimsdale
Robt. Hendry, High Prairie
Robt. Turner, High Prairie
O. Kvindegard, Innisfree
Fred Domoney, Penhold
A. Fox, Bowden
Nick Wowk, Ardmore
L. O. Martin, Bonnyville
George Guilbault, Mallaig
A. Richardson, Fairview
Roy Vold, R.R.1, Ponoka
A. H. Ravnsborg, R.R.1, Ponoka
J. W. Easton, Ponoka
Anton Palichuk, Ranfurly
C. E. Anderson, Freedom
W. D. Lunn, Codesa
Hugh Young, Spirit River
Roy Emerson, Eaglesham
R. P. Penosky, Botha
Adolph Nielsen, Rainier
Larry M. Foot, Rainier
Roy R. Banta, Crossfield
Ray D. Ohler, Stavely
C. Gray Strang, Claresholm
Charles Clement, Busby
J. Clisdell, Irma
G. M. Dwan, Therien
L. E. Heffren, Ribstone
Howard H. Boles, Three Hills
Sam Jones, Enilda

Worry is like a rocking chair—gives you something to do, but doesn't get you anywhere.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in The Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but the pen name of the sender must accompany the letter. **A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted.** Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Sir:

The June issue of The Organized Farmer carried several articles and letters discussing the present agricultural situation. In view of the present general over production and the need for soil conservation, I see no choice but to initiate a soil bank program.

It may be that we will have crop failures which will eliminate the agricultural surpluses, but crop failures will not relieve the farmers' financial troubles; and if they are caused by wind and drought, they can result in disastrous soil erosion.

It is said that the soil bank program in the United States is not a success. However, it puts money in the farmers' pockets and keeps 40,000,000 acres of land from blowing away. How much more can be said for the other farm assistance programs all of which Ezra Benson declares to be a failure?

President Ed Nelson writes that Canadian Agriculture is faced with the certainty of controls, and suggests it is up to the organized farmers to determine how they shall be applied. If there are going to be subsidies let's subsidize soil conservation.

The Canadian Senate has the question of land use at present under study. I suspect this study will have special application to public lands, water sheds, forest cover, drainage, etc. We need a plan that will go right to the individual farm, where the best soil and the greatest economic need occur. We need it soon. We have been dragging our feet too long on the soil conservation problem, and the urgency of the farmers' economic position needs no emphasis.

Yours very truly,

H. H. Phillips, Langdon, Alberta

Dear Editor:

I feel compelled to write and thank Mr. Horner of Eckville for bringing to the fore this matter of an Import-Export Board. As he so aptly remarks, "Our surpluses don't buy Canadian products."

One of Western Canada's chief concerns these times is the disposal of surplus grain and the feeding of hungry people.

Orthodox methods of selling grain have proved unsuccessful so let's break some new ground. (Not of course on the farms but in the field of means of disposal.)

The operations of an "Import-Export Board" may not be as simple and as straight forward as the deal expounded by Mr. Horner, but the principle is just so simple. Tho this has been included in our F.U.A. policy I am quite sure that our directors and executive have not really taken a close look at the possibilities of this idea. If they had they would see that it is the one way of disposing of our surplus grain without having to give it away. Also, there need be no talk of barter deals which seem much anathema to many Canadians.

Of course the goods brought into Canada would have to compete with Canadian or other countries' products in our markets but the competition would be based on quality not just on price. The success of the whole idea would depend on the board importing goods for which there is a market. The above type of competition could not be classed as unfair to labour I am sure. If it caused a reduction in the prices of some goods, labour would benefit to that extent.

An open discussion of this subject is needed, let's see more on it.

Wm. L. Pearce,
Whitelaw.

District 13 F.U.A. Annual Convention, June 16, 1959

A total of 40 delegates, 11 officials and 30 visitors registered during the day.

A. H. Anderson, Director, opened the convention, followed by an address of welcome by Alderman C. Adams, on behalf of Mayor Viener who was away from the city.

Elected chairmen of the convention

were A. H. Anderson, B. Gogolinski, Gerald Schuler and W. Nelson.

Minutes of last convention were read and approved on a motion by W. Nelson and E. Schmidt.

Mrs. M. Green of Bow Island was introduced as the new organizer for District 12 and 13.

Financial statement was read and adopted.

A report on Hog Grading was given by August Villadsen of Brooks. He told of a tour made in the Brooks area and this was followed by a question period.

Special parking privileges were requested for the convention, from the police department.

After dinner Mr. Oxford gave a report on the Car Insurance Pool. This was followed by a talk by Clare Anderson, F.U.A. Vice-president, on Farmers' Comprehensive Liability.

Directors' reports were read by A. H. Anderson, Mrs. N. Alberts and Gerald Schuler.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, F.W.U.A.

president, was introduced and spoke on organization in District 10 and the work of the women in the F.U.A.

Mr. Anderson introduced Mr. Nelson, F.U.A. president, and he spoke on the Atlantic Congress in London, from which he had just returned.

Gerald Schuler introduced the past Jr. President, Dean Lien who gave a report of the Junior activities in the F.U.A.

A panel discussion on Vertical Integration followed, with Brian Somerville, Alberta Wheat Pool Fieldman as moderator. This proved very interesting.

PERMIT BOOKS — Grain producers are urged to apply for their 1959-60 grain delivery permit books prior to August 31. On that date elevator agents will be required to return all unissued permit books and producers will then have to apply directly to the Canadian Wheat Board at Winnipeg. Applications for a new permit book may be made at any country elevator.



LETTING THEM PASS MAKES FRIENDS...

— prevents accidents.

A FIRE OR ACCIDENT

May Cause A Heavy Loss

If You Are Not

Properly Insured

**SEE YOUR
LOCAL CO-OP INSURANCE AGENT
TO-DAY.**

CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY

Head Office: 301 Co-op Block, Regina, Sask.

Northern Alberta Branch

**9934 - 106 St.,
EDMONTON**

Southern Alberta Branch

**1119 - 1st St. S.W.,
CALGARY**

**UNDERWRITERS FOR F.U.A. AUTO POOL AND F.U.A. COMPREHENSIVE FARMER
LIABILITY PLAN**

WHEAT POOL MEMBERS

IT'S UP TO YOU!

For years you have urged that boxcars be allocated so as to make space for your grain in the elevator of your choice.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has now directed that they be so divided.

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued instructions which it claims will achieve the desired results.

It is up to you, the Producer, to indicate the elevator of your choice with every bushel of your deliveries.

You will probably have to wait at times, but authorities maintain that everyone will have the chance to deliver all his grain to the elevator of his choice.

It is up to YOU to thoroughly test the system. Do not be lured away from your own elevator by the promise of space elsewhere. Cars will be placed where the grain is delivered.

Be sure that all of your's goes to

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

